

BOOTLEGGING  
FLOURISHES IN  
WET PROVINCE

In Spite of Government  
Control Alcohol Is Sold  
Illicitly in Quebec

LIQUOR ADVERTISING  
RIFE IN MONTREAL

The Bar Has Gone, but Its  
Place Is Being Taken by  
Tables and Chairs

Because of the persistence with which the wets in the United States have put forward the system of liquor control in certain provinces in Canada as a model, The Christian Science Monitor recently sent a staff correspondent to the border to make an investigation of conditions there. The result of his investigation appears in a series of articles of which the following is the first.

MONTREAL, Que. (Staff Correspondence)—The Montreal warehouse of the Quebec Liquor Commission contains nine acres of floor space and is full of vats, tuns and hogheads of alcoholic drink from its topmost floor to the cold basement underground, where wines are kept. Two large rooms of this building are used for storing the seized wet goods and stills that are constantly being taken from Montreal bootleggers, smugglers and proprietors of "blind pigs." In going over this huge warehouse, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked his guide how it happened that in a wet Province, bootlegging still flourishes. The answer was illuminating.

Government sales of hard spirits at its own stores in the city ends at 6 o'clock every night. There are also restrictions on Sunday sales, and furthermore, hard drinks are never sold by the glass, but always by the bottle or by the case, to be drunk at home.

Of course, the sale of beer and wine goes on after 6 o'clock until late hours of the night, and this is also permitted on Sunday. But even against such seemingly slight restrictions as these the liquor customer of a wet Province rebels, so that in Quebec today the bootlegger flourishes.

There is another major inducement also for breaking the wet law in Quebec, and that is to evade the payment of the heavy Government tax imposed on every gallon of whiskey sold, and in like but lesser degree on drinks with smaller alcoholic content. The tax on whiskey amounts to about \$10 a gallon. The operator of the "blind pig," who perhaps has conscientious scruples against taking his Government into "partnership," manufactures his own brand of intoxicant and sells it himself, at all hours, day and night.

"Notwithstanding the fact that we are well aware that these illicit resorts still exist, and that we shall never succeed in permanently closing up such places, according to a statement of the Quebec Commission.

Imported From Abroad

The wines and whiskeys that the commission sells are mostly imported from abroad. They are kept in bond in the big Montreal 9-acre warehouse, and released in retail lots according to the number of orders received. Salesmen from the great European liquor-making countries naturally vie with each other to secure the trade of the Quebec Liquor Commission. The commission prides itself on the methods in force for selecting its stock.

Among other things, the visitor to

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Inter-Glacial Forest  
Discovered in Alaska

By the Associated Press

Juneau, Alaska  
DISCOVERY on the north side of Mendenhall Glacier, near Juneau, of remains of an interglacial forest is announced here by the forest service of the United States Department of Agriculture. An interglacial forest is one which grew between two glacial eras. Being covered over by the second glacier, it is sometimes preserved for centuries. The one near Juneau was found by Charles H. Flory of Juneau, a district forester, and M. L. Merritt of Juneau, an assistant forester.

HONESTY UPHOLD  
IN BUILDING AND  
LOAN MEN'S CODE

Golden Rule Is Basis of  
Tenets Adopted by National Convention

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22 (Special)—A code of ethics, formulated to raise to the highest degree possible the integrity of the business dealings of building and loan organizations, was submitted today to the annual convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations.

The preamble of the code of ethics follows: "Realizing the responsibility reposed in the several state building and loan leagues which constitute the major membership of this organization, through the opportunity afforded their individual members in teaching thrift and systematic saving so as to house the tenant families of this Commonwealth, we do hereby adopt the following code of ethics in order to aid in the better understanding of the common problems, to raise to the highest degree possible the integrity of the business dealings among men, whatever their relationship, and to inject into the economics of building and loan the formula of the Golden Rule, it being the purpose of all building and loan associations everywhere to encourage industry, frugality, saving and home building."

Features of the Code

Excerpts from the code as read to the convention, follow: "Realizing that service to humanity, personal integrity, co-operation and loyalty will develop the spirit of effective citizenship and that each association has a peculiarly advantageous position in each community in which operates to foster these ideals, the associated members of this league are pledged to promote and encourage all civic enterprises and movements looking to human betterment."

"The foundation of good business is built on confidence, integrity, fair dealing, efficient service and mutual benefit, and, therefore, all parties to any transaction must be equitably benefited thereby."

"A just reward for service rendered requires sufficient profit to give capital investment, prudent management, loyal employment, and the legal reserve required by law, with due consideration to the public and all members of our respective state organizations."

"To Deal Justly and Generously"

"As employers, associations shall feel it incumbent to deal justly, humanely and generously with those who serve."

"Furthermore, the wages paid by the associations to their employees should be sufficient to encourage loyalty, contentment and a feeling of confidence and security. We deem it a duty to investigate the conditions under which employees live and so far as possible lead them into habits of thrift and saving in order to become home owners and responsible citizens."

"To foster friendships which demand neither material benefits nor violate confidences; to promote loyalty to oneself, his employees, fellow-employees and public interest; to sustain, uphold and develop the state and national leagues in their efforts to serve their membership and the state so that human rights may be universally recognized as deep and broad as the race itself."

BUS PUT IN BACKGROUND

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—"It is entirely out of the question," said the bus line in comparison with the electric car, says Michael M. O'Shaughnessy, city engineer, in a report of engineering progress during the past 12 months.

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IOWANS INDORSE  
PRESIDENT AND  
MR. BROOKHART

Republicans Also on Record  
as Demanding "Economic  
Equality for Agriculture"

DES MOINES, Ia., July 22 (Special)—With the indorsement of the attitude of the Iowa delegation in Congress in its contest for what was termed a "square deal for agriculture," the Iowa Republican State Convention declared agricultural relief the paramount issue before the people of the United States.

The committee on resolutions gave forceful voice to the cry for "economic justice," when it declared that "the Republican Party of Iowa is united in its demand that the Republican policy of economic equality of agriculture with other industries shall be carried into effect by the enactment of legislation which will permit the establishment of an American price level for agricultural products above the world price level just as the protective tariff accomplishes that result for manufactured products."

John Hammill, Governor of Iowa, declared that the contest for economic justice will be carried forward with renewed vigor and L. J. Dickinson (R.) Representative from Iowa, caused enthusiasm when he was called before the convention by declaring that the industrial east cannot browbeat the west in consenting to a continuance of protection unless the farmers are permitted to share in its benefits.

No Particular Plan Presented

No particular farm relief bill was suggested either in the resolutions adopted or in address delivered. This is considered to be significant because it foreshadows a new alliance when Congress next convenes. Mr. Dickinson hinted at this when he said that another year will see a farm relief bill presented to Congress which will be passed. The last argument of opponents of surplus control legislation this year, he said, was that farmers were asking money out of the treasury.

"We'll present a bill that will not ask any money from the treasury," he said, "and then opponents cannot put up any argument against it."

The platform adopted commends President Coolidge for the recent advance in the duty on butter.

By the passage of a motion that no resolutions be presented from the floor of the convention, indorsement of the candidacy of Frank O. Lowden for president in 1928 was set aside.

Mr. Brookhart Has His Say

For the first time in his senatorial career Smith W. Brookhart, nominee for United States Senator, was invited to address the Iowa Republican State Convention. An attempt on the part of his admirers to give him a rousing welcome by getting the delegates upon their feet as he mounted the platform failed. Mr. Brookhart stated that he lost his seat in the Senate by telling the truth and when he goes back again he will continue in the same course. There was no disposition to discredit the candidacy of Mr. Brookhart although a large majority of the delegates opposed him in the primary.

Only the presence on the platform of Albert B. Cummins, recently defeated by Mr. Brookhart for the senatorship, was lacking to complete the picture of peace in the Republican household. The Senator did not appear at the convention at any time; but was given spontaneous applause of prolonged duration when Dan W. Turner, chairman, praised his record of public service and his unobtrusive position as a Senate leader.

Vermon Attics Are Ransacked

to Meet the Demand for Antiques

Annual Rush of Tourists Brings Out Relics of Past and

"Highboys" and "Lowboys" Are Names Falling

Glibly From Lips of Erstwhile Farmers

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., July 22 (Special)—The annual rush of tourists over the main line roads of the State has greatly stimulated the interest in antiques of all sorts. From attic, woodshed, storehouse and even cellar have been brought forth treasures of furniture, silver, and other objects of the past.

Point of the owner, to be offered to the peripatetic visitors. Windsor rockers, long since gone into the discard in favor of more comfortable chairs, are now considered venerable relics and command prices in keeping with their age. One hundred dollars is not considered a high price for a perfect specimen of this class and this sum varies according to the need of the owner or the desire of the tourist.

"Highboys" and "lowboys," Salem "chests" and "dower chests" are names that fall glibly from the lips of hundreds of "dealers" who several seasons ago devoted their attention solely to agriculture. "Pineapple nests," Chippendale, Heppelwhite, Sheraton and Phyfe are as familiar terms of discussion as "timothy" and "rutabaga."

Jugs and Jars

From cellars have been brought forth jugs and jars which for many years have served nobly and well for containers of pickles and pork. The name Bennington has stamped them as valuable and they are eagerly sought by tourists and lovers of the "antique." Crucks which have been used to store salted cucumbers and other delicacies, now serve as umbrellas, always providing they have the magic name "Bennington" deeply stamped into their round sides.

Grandmother's brass kettles have been polished and stand ready for the tourist who wishes something unusual as a wood-container beside the home fireplace. The price which the glittering cooking utensils bring would have caused their former owners to doubt the sanity of the purchaser. Old iron tea-kettles are eagerly sought as additions to the hearth, as well as the hand-wrought cranes on which to hang them.

There is hardly a farmhouse on the

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## Norge's Mascot Held Up to Boston's View



Titina, General Noble's Dog, Which Flew With Him Over the Pole, Held by Miss Marion Stehlik, Who as a Representative of the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial Exposition is Traveling With the Party.

Transoceanic Dirigible Lines  
Forecast by General Noble

Regular Passenger Schedules Within Seven  
Years Predicted by Norge Designer in Boston

Passenger-carrying airships will be making scheduled trips between the United States and Europe within six or seven years, is the opinion of General Umberto Nobile, designer of the dirigible Norge and who was aboard on his flight over the North Pole. He arrived in Boston this morning to be the guest of the Boston City Club and the Italian residents of the city for the day.

With General Nobile were five members of his crew from the Norge and, receiving almost as much attention as the general, was the little ferret dog, Titina, which was the mascot of the ship on the arctic flight.

Dirigibles of the types which aeronautical engineers now are able to build would be adequate for the transatlantic service, General Nobile told newspapermen in a brief audience in his room at the Copley Plaza Hotel shortly after his arrival.

He indicated that the six or seven years interim before the expected beginning would have to be consumed more

in commercial arrangements than in any necessary airship construction research.

"It would require some work of adaptation of tonnage to arrange the cabins of our present ships for the comfortable accommodation of passengers," he remarked, "but mechanically the dirigible of today is satisfactory enough."

A semi-rigid dirigible now under

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AGENCIES URGED  
TO GUIDE YOUTH

Advisory Council on Crime  
Prevention Studies Views  
of 200 Social Workers

Emphasizing an oft-stressed but fundamental conclusion—the need of strengthening home, church, and school influence to prevent crime—the Massachusetts Advisory Council on Crime Prevention summarizes in a report today the views of 200 representative welfare workers in the State who have submitted to the council conclusions regarding the causes and prevention of crime.

As an initial step in formulating its program, the recently organized Advisory Council, which is a group of prominent Massachusetts citizens united under the leadership of Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction and president of the American Prison Association, invited about 200 practical workers to give advice on the general problem.

Their suggestions, which have been made from various different angles, are held to be valuable and suggestive because they come not from theorists, but from practical, working experts. The report issued today recognizes that such observations are as recorded form only a part of the whole picture, and that there is no one cause of crime nor one specific remedy.

The social attitude toward crime, the report says, "is to stop it before it is committed. The social worker goes back to the individual and the community for his causes and remedies. And more often than not, he considers the child and the home. He is not likely to deal in generalities and the intangible stock phrases of the magazine writer-reformer who takes a fling into the field of behavior."

"Public opinion," the American home, "lack of ideals," and the failure of the church mean nothing to him if not interpreted in terms of their relationship to living personalities. It is safe to say that the following paragraphs are the result of careful observation of actual cases, and are not the easy-sounding explanations we may have heard before.

"A family welfare worker of wide experience with no opinion on the subject of crime is conducted." In order to understand conduct, he says, "we are accustomed to say that a man at any time is the complicated result of what he has started with, plus what he has been

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NEW GAS RATE  
IS PROTESTED

Consumer Testifies Addition  
of Service Charge Has  
Effect of Price Rise

Protest against the proposal of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to make a primary, or service charge, in connection with the sale of gas for domestic heating purposes was lodged with the Department of Public Utilities today by John Bianchi of Newton.

The corporation, in a recent statement filed with the utilities department, expressed its intention of absorbing into the business of heating dwellings, the rate to be 65 cents per 1000 cubic feet with a 5 cents reduction for prompt payment, together with a primary charge varying in amount according to the service given.

Mr. Bianchi estimates that the cost of heating his place would approximate 85 cents per 1000 cubic feet, the difference between that figure and the 65-cent rate representing the service charge by the company.

"Such a return," Mr. Bianchi claimed, "is excessive. I do not believe in the theory of a primary charge. Unless I use a large amount of gas the existing rate of \$1.20 will be cheaper than the rate fixed for heat purposes."

Dana P. Barum, president of the company, in commenting upon the rate, said that the consolidated wants to put them on a basis where they can compete with anthracite heating. Seventy per cent of the customers of the consolidated, he said, are now getting their gas at a rate less than it is costing the company to furnish it. The remaining 30 per cent, those using large amounts of gas, furnish the company its profit.

Although the department notified the city authorities of the community affected, Chelsea was the only community to have a representative on hand. Frank D. Crowley, Chelsea representative, said he came to get information.

ANTI-WAR IDEALS

ARE TO BE SPREAD

David Starr Jordan's Plan to  
Be Studied

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 22—A new ideal in international education, producing a generation with no illusion about the waste, horror and folly of war is the only hope of world peace, is the opinion of Raphael Herman, a Detroit manufacturer, who has just arrived in London and who is devoting his time and fortune to the encouragement of universal amity.

Mr. Herman is here in connection with steps being taken to carry out suggestions made by David Starr Jordan, who won the \$25,000 prize Mr. Herman offered for the best peace plan.

The committee is now considering the most practical way of spreading anti-war ideals among the young, and a conference concerning the subject will be held in Toronto a year hence. "History textbooks, which do much to inspire international misunderstanding must be revised and the truth told to school children," said Mr. Herman in a published interview here.

"Everything," he has failed and the best hope of success in my opinion lies in a revised method of international education. It is essential there should be a general move toward whole-hearted disarmament.

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Radio Flood Swamps  
Patent Office Work

By the Associated Press

Washington  
THE rise of radio has resulted in the swamping of the United States Patent Office under the greatest deluge of applications in history. Although the number of examiners handling radio applications has been almost trebled, there are 1850 petitions pending as compared with 1594 on Jan. 1, and the radio division is five months behind. Applications increased to such an extent after radio broadcasting attained popularity that radio was constituted a separate division, but even with 12 assistants it has lost ground steadily.

RADIOCASTING  
STATION WEAF  
HAS BEEN SOLD

Possible "Monopoly of Air"  
Seen in Purchase by Radio  
Corporation

NEW YORK, July 22 (P)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has sold WEAF, one of the best known radio-casting stations in America, to the Radio Corporation of America, which already operates WJZ, another of the best known stations, and transfer of WEAF will take place before the end of this year.

An announcement by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company said WEAF had been established as an experiment in communication, but the further the experiment was carried "the more evident it became that the objective of a broadcasting station was quite different from that of a telephone system."

The sale is considered the beginning of a movement to "acquire a monopoly of the air," the New York Herald-Tribune says. The paper names the Radio Corporation, the Western Electric Company, and the Westinghouse Company as in the movement.

The announcement of the sale did not mention the Broadcasting Company of America, which the Tribune, "although three weeks ago the American Telephone and Telegraph Company announced it had withdrawn from broadcasting and had turned station WEAF over to the Broadcasting Company of America."

This company already controls 14 stations and sells programs to other and larger stations. It is generally understood that the Broadcasting Company is a subsidiary organization and under the complete control of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The paper says the three purchasing companies it named may absorb the Broadcasting Company under the name of the American Broadcasting Company.

The A. T. & T. in announcing the sale, said it was retiring from the radio-casting field.

There are 336 stations now radio-casting, and applications are pending for 600 more.

WEAF, of which Graham McNamee is the announcer, has announced recently many programs by first-rank entertainers, in which stations in other parts of the country participated.

JAPANESE OUTLOOK  
EXTREMELY OPTIMISTIC

By Special Cable

TOKYO, July 22—The Government officially forecasts bumper rice crops in Japan and Korea, the latter being estimated at 10 per cent increase over 1925. Although the season is late, the excellent weather is expected to bring an exceptional harvest. Japan, which is still predominantly an agricultural country, is optimistic over its economic future because of the crop outlook.

The Japanese farmers last year increased their income by 750,000,000 yen, or half the amount of the national budget over the preceding 12 months, which served to liquidate the bulk of the rural indebtedness. If similar agricultural prosperity comes this season, it will go far toward eradicating the adverse trade balance and start the Nation on the upgrade economically for the first time since the post-war slump.

Fall of Herriot Cabinet

Is Regretted in Germany

By Wireless

BERLIN, July 22—The fall of the Herriot Cabinet in France, while anticipated, is generally regretted here. Apprehension is felt concerning possible reinstatement of the Poincaré Government.

The Social Democratic Vorwärts, unwillingly forced to oppose its French comrades, declares in this case that M. Briand and M. Caillaux were right, and adds that the German Socialists, who unfortunately have experience in inflation, are in a position to tell their French friends:

"Without giving the government necessary power it is impossible to gain mastery over such advanced inflation. The stabilization of the mark in Germany never would have succeeded had not the German Reichstag, with the Social Democrats' votes, in the autumn of 1923, passed the empowerment bill which saved German economy from utter collapse."

Confidence in National

Currency Being Restored

PARIS, July 22 (P)—The spending orgy, in which French housewives at the start of the bargain-seeking American tourists, seemed destined this morning to subside.

That part of the Paris populace, which went to bed early last night learned from the morning papers that

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the Herriot Cabinet had fallen during the evening and that M. Poincaré had been called upon to form a Cabinet embracing as many parties as possible.

This did much to restore confidence in the national currency and was expected to act as a check on the tourists who have been replenishing their wardrobes with suits and gowns at \$10 each, and hostessery at 50 cents, as well as stocking up with 50-cent dinners.

The desire for turning paper francs into something substantial started early Monday, when housewives besieged the big provisions and department stores to lay in supplies of domestic commodities.

All classes of society were affected by the movement. One servant girl is known to have bought 4000 francs worth of lingerie. The money representing the savings of three years.

The spectacle of whole families providing themselves with shoes for the next year was not uncommon and Americans who were traveling light, counting on being able to pick up what they needed chiefly in Paris, often had to stand in line for hours at the big stores, only to be told that the articles they wanted were all sold.

### POMONA WILL OPERATE ITS OWN WATER PLANT

POMONA, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—After carrying the water bond issue for \$500,000 by a 3 to 1 majority the City of Pomona is now taking steps to take over the plant of the Consolidated Water Company and will soon be listed among the large number of southern California cities with municipally owned water systems.

With a municipal water system assured, a new park to be established, and many other civic improvements projected, the Pomona City Council and civic organizations are uniting on a project to give Pomona a union station for the Pacific Electric Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads. The new station would be placed in the center of the city, at the edge of the business district, but would remove all railroad yards from within the main part of the city.

### NATION MAY ASK BAR TO INCIPIENT FRAUD

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON—Legislation now being sought to prevent private organizations engaged in independent business from using the word "United States" or "Federal" in connection with their commercial or other activities, according to a statement from the Department of Justice.

Reports have been received by the department that many private detective bureaus, collect agencies and similar enterprises are using the word "Federal" as an appellation, and are misleading the public into the belief that they are connected with the Government. There is at present no way by which this practice can be regulated.

### TOURIST CONCLUDES 53 DAYS' FLYING

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 22—Lester D. Gardner has concluded at Croydon 53 days flying, during which he covered 21,000 miles, visiting 28 countries. The tour included cities in Europe, Asia and Africa, touching Stockholm in the north, Casa Blanca in the south, London in the west, and Baghdad in the east.

He has traveled every air route available, and used the airplanes of 12 countries, utilizing the services of 65 different pilots.

### ANAHEIM ORDERS PAVING

ANAHEIM, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Plans and specifications for more than 1,600,000 square feet of pavement have been ordered by the Anaheim city trustees. The undertaking will involve the expenditure of approximately \$200,000. The widening of Palm Street from the north to the south city limits is included in the plans. The improvement project is expected to get under way in the fall.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Illustrated lecture by Charles T. Carruth, Harvard University New Lecture Hall, 8.  
Astronomical lecture on "The Summer Sky," by Leon Campbell, Harvard College Observatory, Building A, 8.  
Patriotic pageant "America," auspices of Alamo Temple, Ancient Shrine Order, Soldiers of the Mystic Shrine, Braves Field, 8.

### EVENTS TOMORROW

Rasehall, St. Louis vs. Boston, American League, Fenway Park, 4:15.  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

### THE C. R. CUMMINS CO.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS  
Drainage  
Irrigation  
CLEVELAND, OHIO  
WE PURCHASE DRAINAGE BONDS  
Members of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association  
Doyle, Florist  
LYNCHBURG, VA.  
Largest Greenhouse Range in This Vicinity  
"Flowers According to Doyle"

### White Star STEAM LAUNDRY

LYNCHBURG, VA.  
Let us wash your Blankets by our New Method: Satisfaction Guaranteed. We make them fluffy like new.  
How about our "Family Wash" Plan?

???

(1) Why did the coup to set up a dictatorship in Denmark fail?  
(2) Why did Miss Camilla light her lamp before going calling?  
(3) What is the main idea behind the "L. L. O."?  
(4) Why is a dog the ideal companion for a country walk?  
(5) What Prussian reus decree has just been published?  
(6) How does automobile property damage compare with that of railroads?

**These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR**

### BOOTLEGGING IS FLOURISHING

(Continued from Page 1)  
the warehouse is shown the "tasting room." After the chemical analysis, it seems, a committee of official "tasters" must try the taste of deciding by their own palates which of the beverages they shall pass on to the people.

If one would for a minute forget the seriousness of the temperance problem, the method employed in liquor advertising is amusing. Each "taster" receives some three separate samples, representing three different brands of the same type of liquor. After "sampling," they jot down their personal preference, and if agreement is reached, the successful foreign distiller finds the way open to an enormously lucrative market, where the Government itself is his partner.

Liquor Advertising Conspicuous  
This method leads to what is felt to be one of the greatest evils of the Quebec liquor system, the growth of liquor advertising. Once a particular brand has been selected, the liquor dealer must create a demand for it, otherwise the Liquor Commission (which only acts as intermediary) will conclude that it has made a mistake. Whisky advertisements are conspicuous all over Montreal.

In addition the advertisements are placed in the newspapers, and on every boarding. There is also the sight of the old swinging saloon doors, which feature the entrance to Montreal's so-called "taverns," are the most striking first impression that the newcomer receives.

All the prejudice against the saloon that was roused throughout the United States in the decade before the war to the pitch that when war came the country threw out bar and bartender, brass rail and political influence, once and forever, is symbolized by the fact that those swinging doors—which are here in Montreal today, in the United States the newest generation has never even seen these doors. They are arranged to leave an aperture at the foot, and a similar distance clear at the top, so that the interior of the saloon—"tavern," as it is called, is in appearance of openness is given. Here the swinging door is, in Montreal.

No Longer Any Bar  
The only change in saloon to tavern is that the bar inside has been removed, and drinks are now no longer served over the counter, but are brought to tables. Furthermore, as previously remarked, ardent spirits are not legally sold in the taverns, but instead only wines and high-power beer. The customer buys his whisky from a government store. However, the frequent raids on taverns indicate that this feature of the law is commonly broken. The effect of taverns on the consumption of alcohol is as great or greater than the saloon, figures show.

A notable sight in the vaults of the commission's nine-acre warehouse is the iron drums of 65 over-proof alcohol, which, to high officials of the commission informed the writer, is sold "neat" to the people of the Province. This is a feature of the law that has apparently attracted little attention. This alcohol is, of course, not like denatured alcohol, but is perfectly potable when sufficiently diluted. The Government's high taxation on whisky, in the attempt to substitute the use of wines and light beers in its place, has caused customers, especially French Canadians, to turn to this stuff. It is sold, The bottle which has the tax on only a quart or so of liquor when he purchases it, although after he mixes it with water, he has the equivalent of three or four quarts of very strong intoxicants!

### THE BOOK AND GIFT SHOP

Church St., Opposite Virginian Hotel  
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA  
BOOKS of all sorts; Gifts that are different; Limited number of antiques—quilts, bedspreads and tables; One pair Sandwich Glass Candlesticks.

### BUCKINGHAM & FLIPPIN

Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the best make and quality.  
Repair work a specialty  
912 Main Street Lynchburg, Va.

### BURKHARDT'S

Presenting  
the newest things in Hats, Haberdashery and Clothing for Summer.  
THE BURKHARDT BROS CO  
8-10-12 East Fourth Street  
CINCINNATI

### THE MID-SUMMER FURNITURE SALE

Starts Tomorrow at 9 a.m.  
ONE of the biggest merchandising achievements in our history—carload after carload of exceptionally fine furniture bought, during full seasons, at most remarkable price concessions. The whole saving passed on to you.

### THE Wm. Hengerer Co.

554-562 Main Street Buffalo, N. Y.  
New—Printed Organdie  
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44 in. wide \$1.50 yard

### BRITISH REGRET WAR DEBT TALK

Protests Aroused Against Reawakening of the Controversy in Press

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 22—Strong protests have been aroused here against what is regarded by the ordinary Englishman as an unwarranted reawakening in the British press of the controversy over the Anglo-American war debts, a subject which was amicably settled three years ago to the satisfaction of both countries.

It is felt that whatever may have been the merits or demerits of the settlement made in 1923, Great Britain then acted voluntarily in its own interests, and with a full knowledge of the facts involved. It may be that at some future time the settlement may be revised by mutual consent, but until then no useful purpose will be served by the recriminations of the press campaign stimulated by the situation in France.

Good Will Sought  
James A. Spender, the well-known journalist, makes some apt remarks in this connection in today's Westminster Gazette. Referring to articles published in the Daily Mail, in which America is attacked, he says: "Although they may live upon another continent, Americans have yearned the same common with other English-speaking peoples, that they are slow to respond when approached with random denunciations and injurious appeals."

He also says: "Our creditors and especially France would, of course, have preferred that we should not have settled but have joined them in a glowing denunciation against the justice of the claim. That is natural on their part, but it is not reason why, having settled, should throw away the advantages and goodwill that we have gained."

Our part is to rebuild the bridge between Europe and America and to remain on the watch for every favorable opportunity of doing so.

British Considerate  
The Daily Express takes a similar line. It says: "The error of that year (1923) was that we should not have followed the lead of the American relations."

The Times also touches this matter. In an article mainly devoted to advocating friendly Anglo-American co-operation over the United States liquor question, it says: "It is supremely important—especially at this moment when mischief makers in both countries are busy—that Britain shall be seen in retrospect to have acted with wisdom, justice and neighborly consideration."

### WALLSEND ELECTS MISS BONDFIELD

LONDON, July 22—Miss Margaret Bondfield, former chairman of the Trade Union Congress, is again a Member of Parliament. She was elected for the WallSEND division on the Laborite ticket in the bye-election to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Patrick Hastings.

Miss Bondfield received 18,866 votes as against 8,539 for Sam Howard, Conservative, and 4,000 for Charlton Curry, Liberal.

### RAIL POLICE REPORT DROP IN ROBBERIES

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22 (AP)—Ways and means of further spreading the blanket of protection over the traveling public and over the millions of dollars' worth of freight that is moved daily throughout the country.

### THE EDMONTON JOURNAL

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A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.

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### AGENCIES URGED TO GUIDE YOUTH

(Continued from Page 1)  
up against. The most important things about him are his knowledge, ideals and attitudes. These, together with his circumstances and his companions, explain his conduct.

### COMPETITION IS DEPRECATED

Struggle Over Raw Materials Fraught With Danger, Says Sir Josiah Stamp

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 22—"The situation created by the competition for raw materials is fraught with danger to international peace," said Sir Josiah Stamp, economic expert at the British Chemical Society's meeting here, "but if this," he added, "results in the bringing of the United States into the League of Nations for common consultation and agreement, then the cause of peace will be there by tremendously strengthened."

Following his recent trip to America, he said, he felt the control of raw materials was going to be a matter of big political interest in the next 20 years. The efforts of countries to free themselves from the monopolistic control of raw materials was leading to appeals to the League of Nations by such states as Italy for distribution according to its need.

Nature had been very perverse. America for example had coal and iron but was lacking in manganese, chromium, nickel and tungsten. Therefore, although America had so much coal and iron, because of its other needs it was penetrating financially other countries to secure its supplies, and was trying to overcome export control over foreign supplies.

As a consequence at present America and the British empire controlled all the leading raw materials, the most important exceptions being Franco-German potash and Chilean nitrate. What the world was bumping for in industry was stability even if prices were fixed at 10 per cent higher than the average hitherto prevailing over a period of years. They could never run the world entirely on theory or economic precept but the more they were able to introduce sound economic laws into their arrangements the better the world would be and the higher the standard of life.

### CHILD WELFARE IMPORTANT

"A leading executive in the field of child welfare stresses again the problem of the home. 'It is of the utmost importance,' he says, 'to prevent child neglect—the first and most important step is to develop intelligent and competent parents and wholesome environment for growing children.'"

"This authority points out that in our schools, children are sometimes treated wholesale, rather than as the individuals they are. 'Our schools,' he explains, 'should be provided with a sufficient number of trained and competent school visitors to link up the school and the home. Our schools are our greatest social agencies and the school visitor, on the subject of the most strategic position, could act at the time when most needed, that is, when a boy or girl is first showing improper conduct tendencies in school.'"

"A trained and efficient force of policemen and policewomen is one of the strongest means of crime prevention, not so much because of its deterrent effect on the potential lawbreaker, but because of its opportunity to discover, investigate and correct anti-social conditions in individual cases and in the community."

### LEISURE HOUR GUIDANCE

"In almost every reply mention was made of the need for more adequate direction of leisure hour interests. Not recreation only, but

### WORK IN CALIFORNIA PLENTIFUL FOR ALL

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—The Pacific Coast has absorbed a recent over supply of labor due to the demand for agricultural help according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor.

Construction projects too are credited with cutting down unemployment while renewed activity is noted in the oil fields of the south and hydro-electric development in central California. Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose are named among the cities in California showing a brisk demand for workers in a variety of lines.

### WHITES REPLACE ORIENTALS

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Orientals in western Canada already are feeling the effect of British Columbia's drastic new minimum wage law. In anticipation of the enforcement of this measure on Nov. 1, the British Columbia lumber industry is replacing large numbers of Orientals with European workers. Forced to pay a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour to all workers, lumbermen prefer to employ white men. The new law, it is explained, has robbed the Orientals of their single advantage in the labor market—their willingness to accept wages on which whites could not live.

### GERMAN DISARMAMENT MENTIONED IN HOUSE

LONDON, July 22—Interpellated in the House of Commons by Rennie Smith as to the nature of the alleged note which was recently reported to have been addressed by General Walsh, head of the Allied Military Control Commission to Germany, on the subject of armaments, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said: "In view of the recent reports that have appeared on this subject in the press, I took the opportunity to make inquiries as to the facts of the case. The results have been what I anticipated. No note of any special character has been sent by the commission of control to the German Government recently."

Whereupon Mr. Smith persisted, "Is the position in regard to disarmament in Germany satisfactory?" to which Sir Austen Chamberlain replied, "I am sorry to say no."

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## POLICEWOMEN CITE GROWTH OF THEIR WORK

Obedience in Child Means  
Obedience in Citizen,  
Says Woman Judge

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, July 22.—Three women officials appeared as speakers at the thirty-third annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police now in session here.

They expressed the conviction that more attention should be directed to character training in the home and they pointed out, in substance, that increased teaching of high ideals in home, schools, and church will have a far-reaching helpful effect in crime prevention.

One of the principal topics of discussion at this meeting of heads of police departments of hundreds of cities of the United States and Canada deals with positive, constructive methods that may be encouraged to counteract the negative influences of temptation and crime.

**Women Officials Speak**  
The women who appeared on the platform were Mrs. Mina C. Vanwinkle, president of the International Association of Policewomen and director of the Women's Bureau, a public police service in Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mabel Rockwell of the Chicago Police Department, and Mrs. Fannibelle Sutherland, police judge of Paris, Ky.

Mrs. Sutherland is one of the few women police judges in the United States. She told her career on the bench in dealing with liquor violators and others in her city of 10,000 population, located 18 miles from Lexington, in Bourbon County, center of the Kentucky blue grass region.

She was introduced to the convention by W. F. Link, chief of police of her city, who said that her public service on the bench had been so important in doing good to the community that the city council recently elected her.

In an interview Mrs. Sutherland confessed with a smile that Chief Link had been one of her pupils when she taught school in Paris, prior to assuming the public post. She observed that the chief had made it a custom to bring mischievous boys and girls to her for guidance and discipline, thus keeping them out of court officially but giving them the required help.

### Discipline Basis of Success

One basis of a teacher's success is discipline, "absolute immediate obedience of the children," explained Mrs. Sutherland, commenting that this is conducive to happiness in the home. She said that when a child learns to be obedient at home, it naturally follows that obedience will be practiced in school and in life, after classrooms are quiet. This follows as surely as night follows day, she emphasized.

"It is the ideals of reverence for home, law and other sacred things of life that are instilled into the child at home that make for good citizenship," declared Mrs. Sutherland.

During the last few months the number of cases of liquor violations that have come to her court from Bourbon County "have decreased perceptibly," she stated, recalling that at one time Bourbon County was a well-known whisky center.

Mrs. Sutherland has been chairman of the international relations committee of the Kentucky State Federation of Women's Clubs, and it was the clubwomen who proposed her election as a judge.

**Hope for Better Conditions**  
Mrs. Vanwinkle said in an interview: "We are not trained for parenthood and children have been precipitated into a new world with all kinds of temptations to which their parents were not subjected. I see hope for improved conditions through activity of the church, home, and school. It

is the duty of the police to function in communities in a preventive and protective way, particularly with application to children."

To the convention she reported that the policewomen's association has increased its membership during the past year; that there are now more than 500 policewomen in service in 175 cities of the United States; and she remarked on the "growth of support and understanding and adherence to the high standards of service to which we are pledged."

During the past year the policewomen's association has opened an office in Washington, D. C., she reported, and has received inquiries from many foreign countries. Cleveland is building a bureau "which has always won the respect of its citizens and is regarded as a model by other cities," she said.

A bureau is being rebuilt in Indianapolis, Pittsburgh has made room for additional policewomen and Des Moines has a new bureau. Numerous other cities hope to fall in line during the next year, she announced.

**Objectives of Policewomen**  
Objectives that actuate work of the bureaus have received endorsement of such national organizations as the Daughters of the American Revolution, with 155,000 members, the W. C. T. U., the Congress of Parents and Teachers, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National League of Women Voters, and most recently the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at its Paris convention. Mrs. Vanwinkle reported.

"There is a growing recognition of the value of legal establishment of woman's bureaus. In order that they may be beyond the reach of political upheavals," reported the speaker. "A recent questionnaire sent to 56 cities reveals that there is a provision in six cities by state law, in two by charter, in 20 by ordinance, in six by police regulation, and in seven by some combination of the above. In Washington we must, by nature of our government ask Congress for such legal provisions."

A large part of the service of the bureau in Washington has been keeping recreational facilities of the city clean and fit for youth. Protection has been given hundreds of young women from various states and they have been re-established in their family life. Last year 177 missing boys and girls were returned to 68 cities in 17 states through service of this woman's bureau, Mrs. Vanwinkle stated.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION IS ENDED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 22.—Delegates to the World's Christian Endeavor convention to the number of 4000 are planning the return to their homes in America or the Continent following the conclusion of five days' sessions. A pleasing feature of the final gathering was the presentation of a £1000 bank note to Dr. E. Clark, the founder of the movement 45 years ago and a bouquet to Mrs. Clark on behalf of the Endeavorers of Australia and New Zealand who desire to mark their good wishes in connection with the celebration of the Clarks' golden wedding anniversary which occurs three months hence.

At the annual meeting of the Christian Endeavor Union of Great Britain, Canon T. W. H. Copner of Liverpool was inducted as president in succession to the Rev. E. J. T. Bignall.

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLES NEAR 1,000,000 CARS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON.—Consumption of fruit and vegetables in the United States moves steadily upward. It took almost 1,000,000 cars last year to transport these commodities and the amount represented in that way is exclusive of shipments by small boat lines and by wagons and trucks. Potatoes alone filled 241,528 cars, apples 118,036 cars, grapes 81,885 cars, oranges 57,035 cars, watermelons 44,184 cars, peaches 40,829 cars, cantelopes 30,168 cars and cabbage 39,956 cars.

## NATIONS OF THE WORLD DISCUSS EVILS OF THE DRINK TRAFFIC

International Congress Against Alcoholism Holds 18th Session in Estonia—Theory of "Moderation" Is Debated

By Special Cable

TARTU, Estonia, July 22.—The eighteenth international congress against alcoholism settled down to work in earnest today. Its first act was a religious ceremony in Saint Paul's Church, which is attached to the congress. The ceremony, in which several short addresses, the first one being by Mr. Keimund, president of the Estonian Parliament, Mr. Keimund, who spoke in Estonian, was followed by Dr. R. Herold, permanent secretary of the congress, who spoke first in French and then in English, and P. Gold, professor at the university, who spoke in German.

Afterward the congress adjourned to listen to papers by various medical notabilities, for today is mainly devoted to hearing the results of the doctors' experiences in connection with alcohol. Last night's reception at the Wanemulne Theater was a brilliant affair, attended by about 300 delegates, mainly from the north-eastern countries of Europe. The feature of the proceedings was the singing of Estonian folk songs, for which the country is famous.

Speeches of welcome were delivered by J. Toonisson, ex-president of the Estonian Republic, and Mr. Toonisson, secretary of the organizing committee, who addressed the delegates in no less than 10 different languages. It is said Mr. Herold was one of those who replied could have surpassed this record by at least six, but he refrained. Among the delegates from America are Bishop Cannon, Dr. Dinwiddie, Dr. Poling, Harry Warner, and William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson.

### Evil of "Moderate Doses"

In these days it is no longer "the destructive action of the immoderate use of alcohol, of drunkenness, which is given the first place, rather the evil resulting from so-called moderate doses," according to Dr. A. Hollischer of Komotau, who discussed the physiological aspects of the fight against alcoholism in the morning session of the congress.

"We can prove," he continued, "that the moderate use of alcoholic beverages entails a higher morbidity and mortality; and it is a fact likewise, which ought to command special attention today, that the mental functions are influenced by small doses of alcohol. Now, in this age of the machine, when great calls are made upon the faculty of rapid decision, upon the sureness of the impressions, this fact is of enormous importance." The speaker asserted it is precisely these qualities that are affected by alcohol, which, "taken even in very small doses, exercises a deteriorating influence on the rapidity, the sureness, and the accuracy of the functions of the senses, the nerves, and the muscles. These facts are proved beyond all doubt by a series of precise experiments and observations."

### Results of Experiments

With but few exceptions, it has always been observed, the doctor said, that "the subjects of the numerous experiments which had been made were firmly persuaded that they worked more easily and better, making fewer mistakes, after having taken alcohol than without alcohol, and they were much surprised when the results proved the contrary."

In conclusion the lecturer said "It is certain that the action of alcohol on mental work has not yet been made quite clear and that more than one question remains to be solved. On the other hand, the principal problem is decided and has been solved in a concordant manner by all investigators; alcohol, even in very small doses, considered as a moderate, diminishes the rapidity, the sureness, the absence of faults of the nervous activity, of the organs of the senses and of mental working. The least that one can say of it is that it is a dangerous waster of energy. But as the economy of energy is one of the principal aims of human activity, and the condition of social progress, the psychological and physiological investigations that we have just analyzed are fresh evidence of the nature of alcohol, enemy of the progress of civilization and of private and social economy."

### Influence of Alcohol

Abstainers as a group beyond all doubt enjoy better health than non-abstainers as a group, according to Dr. Harald Westergaard of Copenhagen who read a paper entitled, "The Influence of Alcoholism on the Duration of Life." Professor Westergaard pointed to the statistics of a number of insurance societies as supporting this contention—particularly the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, whose policy holders are divided into two sections, abstainers and non-abstainers.

"It is not possible, however," he continued, "to draw from this material any conclusions concerning the effect of quite moderate consumption of intoxicating liquors, for even a small minority of drunkards in the non-abstaining section may cause a considerable increase in the mortality rate."

Several insurance companies have published their experiences concerning mortality in various professions and classes of society. These brought to light many interesting facts pointing to the conclusion that the mortality rate is higher among persons who are specially exposed to an immoderate or free consumption of alcohol."

### Danish Statistics

The professor went on to discuss the experience of Denmark during the war when the consumption of alcohol was greatly reduced. This decrease affected chiefly the male population as the women were, in general, very temperate. Danish statistics show, he said, that the reduction in the mortality rate during the war years was much more considerable among the males than among females, and at the same time, alcoholism among males was decreasing. "The general conclusion that can be drawn from this study," the professor said, "are that beyond all doubt abstainers as a group enjoy better health than non-abstainers as

a group; it is further probable that the mortality among free drinkers increases with the daily consumption of spirits. We are justified in stating that drinking habits have a marked influence on mortality and that differences in health conditions in various occupations can, to a great extent, be traced to the greater or lesser consumption of alcohol in these various occupations."

## ITALY CONSIDERS LIRA STABILIZING

Recent Slump Is Seen as a Reaction to the Franc's Rapid Fall

By Wireless

ROME, July 22.—Neither rapid deflation nor return to the gold standard is contained in the Government's program, according to the Fascist press. While firmly opposed to inflation Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, will not allow a resort to the above-mentioned means of stabilizing the lira. This pronouncement means it is thought that Count Volpi, the Finance Minister, will not try to stabilize the lira by using the Morgan

loan, but will allow it to reach a somewhat lower level than the past six months' average. That level, experts believe, will be a natural one, and can be maintained, and that would stabilize it.

Everybody here agrees that the lira's recent slump was but the reaction of the franc's rapid fall, but the lira recovered several points on the dollar and sterling, the dollar closing at around 30.70 and sterling at 149.4. The press with one voice stresses the need of individual economy because Italians must remember that of each 100 lira note spent, in reality was only 20 lira on the gold market. Therefore those who contemplate spending 100 lira on pleasure, dress or travel must cut down their expenses by 80 per cent. A wide propaganda is waged against vacations spent abroad, despite the temptation to take advantage of the cheap franc to spend money in France. A campaign against any imported goods is likewise interspersed.

## JUGOSLAVIA REFUSES GERMAN APOLOGY

BEograd, Yugoslavia, July 21 (AP)—The Politika reports that the Foreign Minister, Dr. Nincich, has declined to accept an apology made by the German Minister on behalf of his Government for an assertion made in the German press to the effect that King Alexander, who was then Prince Regent, had knowledge of the intended assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria in 1914 and was acquainted with the murderers. It was the assassination of the Archduke at Sarajevo that brought on the World War.

The Politika says it learns that Dr. Nincich insists that the German Government must prosecute the writer responsible for the assertion.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Ridgefield, Conn.

Special Correspondence  
THERE is an almshouse in a large southern city that many friendless elderly people call home. Although they are well cared for and kindly treated, they oftentimes are tempted to feel neglected and cut off from the world.

A resident of the city learning that an elderly woman who was remembered mainly for her extreme loquacity had become an inmate of this institution, determined to do something to brighten an otherwise lonely existence. Every few weeks, therefore, she would bring her to spend the afternoon with her and have a good dinner, and a ride for an hour or more in her car.

In no great length of time these afternoons came to be the great event in the elderly lady's life, and the constant flow of rather uninteresting conversation was cheerfully borne by the younger woman because of the happiness she knew she was bringing. For a number of

years these afternoons continued and no one who knows of them can forget the sunshine that was brought to two lives.

Washington

Special Correspondence  
HE WAS a scholar; certainly his general bearing and well-groomed appearance bore testimony of culture and good breeding. In his left hand he carried a brief case, in his right a cane. As he walked up G Street the cane was tapping the pavement a foot or so in advance. Guided by instinct, second sight, whatever one may wish to call it, the man who could not see walked steadily and confidently through the crowded streets of the capital city.

A bookkeeper glanced up from her work and sat watching the man, wondering what he would do when he reached an intersection where those with eyes have to step lively. As he reached the curb the man hesitated, seemed to be trying to get a sense of location. Suddenly a large, uncouth taxi driver saw him. Leaving the car, he rushed over to the man and placed strong arms about his shoulders and guided him across. Every line of the taxi driver's body expressed gentleness, kindness, protection. With a reassuring pat on the arm he turned the man in the direction that he wished to go. The bookkeeper could not hear a sound, but the song without words sang itself into her consciousness, and brought a realization that the heart of man is unutterably kind.

### NOME TO AID SIBERIAN NATIVES

NOME, Alaska (AP)—The Nome Chamber of Commerce has made plans for supplying food to natives of the Siberian coast on the shore of the Bering Sea opposite here. It was reported that a serious shortage of supplies existed there.

## GOVERNING COST SHOWS INCREASE

Veterans Bureau Expenses  
Lead—Five Departments  
Reduce Budgets

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The actual cost of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30 increased \$55,344,427 as compared with the previous year, totaling \$3,584,873. It was shown in the itemized list of expenditures made public by the Treasury.

Ordinary expenditures amounted to \$3,097,611,822, an increase of \$34,508,489. The cost of the public debt accounted for the remainder of expenditures, \$487,276,650, an increase of \$20,837,937.

The War and Navy Departments made the principle reductions while the Departments of Interior, Labor and Agriculture also showed decreased expenses.

War Department expenditures were \$6,800,000 less than a year ago, totaling \$355,072,225, while navy costs were \$33,500,000 less than a year ago, amounting to \$201,759,049.

The veterans bureau was the most costly Government establishment, requiring \$404,632,185 compared with \$384,715,706 a year ago. The cost of the adjusted service certificate fund amounted to \$120,152,238 compared with \$99,458,769 the previous year.

### BRITISH DEBT DECREASE

LONDON, July 22.—British Exchange receipts for the week ended July 17 totaled £18,472,809 and expenditures £10,235,345. Floating debt decreased to £72,445,000 from £78,421,000 in the week ended July 10.

**White Rock**  
**Ginger Ale**

**At the Festival!**  
**It's Everywhere—**

Wherever happiness, cordiality and good taste are to be found, this delightfully satisfying ginger ale becomes a by-word—White Rock Ginger Ale, the newest and finest product made from the famous White Rock water.

At the festival or in the home—enjoy its fascinating flavor—it is truly the sensation of modern ginger ales.

Sold by grocers, delicatessen, drug and candy stores, and served at restaurants, soda fountains and hotels.

Bottled only at  
The White Rock Spring  
Waukesha, Wisconsin

## "Parable of Prodigal Father" Tells How He Came to Himself

St. Louis Business Man and Boy Scout Executive, Completes the Story of Man Who Regained Opportunity for "Palship" With His Son

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO.—For benefit of fathers, Clarence H. Howard of St. Louis, Mo., president of the Commonwealth Steel Company there, president of the St. Louis Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and founder of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, has completed "The Parable of a Prodigal Father."

This is a narrative adapted with permission of Blake Godfrey from a similar story Mr. Godfrey wrote, but which ended before the father and son again "rejoiced in each other's companionship, serving mankind with their regenerated lives, forgetting the past as though it had never been."

With an explanatory observation that "frankness, with compassion and tenderness, is the motive power of palship," Mr. Howard read the parable at a meeting here. It follows:

A certain man had two sons, and the younger of them said to his father, "Father, give me the portion of thy time, and thy attention, and thy companionship, and thy counsel which falleth to me." And he divided unto them his living in that he paid the boy's bills, and sent him to a select preparatory school, and to dancing school, and to college, and tried to believe that he was doing his full duty by the boy.

### "And Not Many Days After"

And not many days after, the father gathered all his interests and aspirations and ambitions and took a journey into a far country, into a land of stocks and bonds and securities and other things which do not interest a boy; and there he wasted his precious opportunity of being a chum to his own son. And when he had spent the very best of his life and had gained money, but had failed to find satisfaction, there arose a mighty famine in his heart; and he

began to be in want of sympathy and real companionship.

And he went and joined himself to one of the clubs of that country; and they elected him chairman of the "house committee" and "president" of the club. And he would fain have satisfied himself with the husks that other men did eat, and no man gave unto him any real friendship.

But when he came to himself he said: "How many men of my acquaintance have boys whom they understand, and who understand them, who talk with their boys and associate with their boys and seem perfectly happy in the comradeship of their sons, and I perish here with heart hunger! I will arise and go to my son, and will say unto him, 'Son, I have sinned against Heaven and before thee, and am now come to myself. Make me as one of thy acquaintances.' And he arose and came to his son.

"While He Was Yet Afar Off"  
But while he was yet afar off, his son saw him, and was moved with astonishment. And the father said unto him, "Son, I have sinned against Heaven, and in thy sight. Forgive me now and let me be your friend."

And the son said, "O, Dad, have you come to save me? I feared you would be too late. I wanted companionship and counsel and I wanted to know things. I got the companionship and I got the information, but I realize now they were the wrong kind. Thank God, you have come back to me, to help and advise me and to be my pal." And the father grasped the son's extended hand, placed his arm affectionately around his shoulders, and said, "Son, your generous forgiveness touches me deeply, and now we can work together."

And they rejoiced in each other's companionship, serving mankind with their regenerated lives, forgetting the past as though it had never been.



theatre, Robert Visconti, director. 6:30  
Educational talk. 6:40—Gibson concert  
continued. 7—Recital and operating pro-  
gram. 7:15—Ladies Apollo Club. 8—  
theatre orchestra. 9:30—Irene Downing  
and Tommy Reynolds, 10—Lazarro's Im-  
perial Serenades.

WKKR, Cincinnati, O. (322 Meters)  
10 p. m.—Swiss Frolic, Ace Grigolo  
and his 14 Virginians. 11—Blues and  
Gaiters, Eddie Turner. 11:15 Ace  
Grigolo's Virginians.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (440 Meters)  
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Orchestra, Miss Mar-  
jaret Laist, director; International Sun-  
day school lesson; Welfare talk.



## WOMEN DEMAND MORE OFFICES AND CITE POLITICAL EFFORTS

In Message to Governor Indorsing Miss Johnson for Re-  
appointment to State Labor Post, Republican Group  
Asks for Greater Recognition

Reappointment of Miss Ethel M. Johnson as commissioner of labor and industries for Massachusetts is being actively supported by important women's organizations of the State and others having to do with the welfare of women and children.

Notable among these are the Women's Committee on Appointments in the Public Service, composed of women prominently identified with leading constructive activities of a social nature in the Commonwealth. This committee makes it its business to search for suitable women who may be available for public appointment as occasions arise and is often consulted by public officials as an aid in making such appointments.

Among other organizations indorsing and supporting the reappointment of Miss Johnson are the Massachusetts Council of Women, composed of Republican women, the Massachusetts Civic League, the Massachusetts Voters, the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, through its social and industrial conditions committee, Mrs. William D. Woodard, chairman, and also individuals and groups of persons connected with labor, educational and philanthropic activities tending to social betterment.

### Resolutions of Indorsement

Resolutions urging the reappointment of Miss Johnson have been passed by numerous groups. The one sent to Governor Fuller by the Massachusetts Council of Women reads:

"Whereas there are 70,000 more women in Massachusetts than men;

"Whereas the Republican women of Massachusetts have perfected an organization superior to that of any other State; and

"Whereas the Republican women are doing their full share of the political work responsible for the success of the Republican Party in Massachusetts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Massachusetts Council of Women, composed of Republicans, feel that women should be more adequately recognized by appointment to positions of responsibility in our State Government; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of the council feel that the Republican women now holding appointive positions of responsibility should be retained so long as they are able to discharge the duties of said position efficiently and satisfactorily, and be it further

Resolved, That the members of the council do hereby petition His Excellency, Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of the Commonwealth, to reappoint Miss Ethel M. Johnson to the position of Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industry, the position she now holds, upon the expiration of her term of office."

**Members of Women's Committee**  
The women's committee on appointments in the public service is composed of Miss Margaret McGill, president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, chairman; Mrs. F. Lohrhop Ames of the National Civic Federation; Mrs. Julius Andrews, Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman of the political department, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; Mrs. LaRue Brown, child labor committee; Dr. Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College; Mrs. Davis R. Dewey; Mrs. George R. Fearing, Junior League and Women's Educational Union of Massachusetts; Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald, former member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin, dean of women at Boston University; Mrs. Oscar C. Gallagher, president of the General Alliance of Unemployed; Mrs. H. Gurney, formerly president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Frank B. Hall, editor of the Massachusetts Elephant and formerly president of the Massachusetts Council of Women; Mrs. William Healy, president of the Boston League of Women Voters; Mrs. Marion C. Nichols, secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association; Dr. Ellen P. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College; Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League; Mrs. Louis B. Rantoul, prominent organization worker; Mrs. William Z. Ripley, Consumers' League of Massachusetts; Mrs. Arthur T. Roach of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters; Mrs. Sadie Lipner Shulman, president of the Professional and Business Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, recently appointed assistant corporation counsel for Boston; Miss Sara H. Stiles of Simmons College; Mrs. Renton Whidden, prominent in women's activities; Mrs. Eva Whitte, president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs and general director of Community Service of Boston, Inc.; Miss Mary C. Wiggin, secretary of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College.

**Miss Johnson's Career**  
Graduated from Boston University, College of Liberal Arts, and the School of Library Science of Simmons College, Miss Johnson was appointed to her present position in 1919 by Gov. Calvin Coolidge because she seemed especially equipped for the work, and reappointed by Governor Cox in 1923 for the same reason. Previous to that she organized the special library on women in industry for the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, was secretary for the congressional committee of the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association and was executive secretary of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Committee.

Her present position involves direction of the division of minimum wage and miscellaneous work concerning women and children, editorial work on department publications and the compiling of a manual on labor laws, co-operation with the Department of Education in connection with education on school age requirements and certification of minor children, and co-operation with Women and Children in Industry to develop interest in problems of working women and children.

## MOTHERS' CLUB AIDS UNIVERSITY

Success at Stanford Leads  
Parent-Teacher Congress  
to Sponsor Project

STANFORD UNIVERSITY (Special Correspondence).—One of the most outstanding benefits of the Mothers' Club of Stanford University is that of providing wholesome atmosphere and opportunities for students. The success of this club and its work along these lines led the National Congress of Parents and Teachers to add a new committee—that of Parent-Teacher Associations in Colleges—to its extension work. Mrs. J. W. Bingham of Palo Alto is chairman of this committee.

The "Mothers' Club" of Stanford was started about two years ago by a group of women who had been active parent-teacher members when their children were in the grammar and high schools, and who saw the need of reliable contact with school life after the children entered college. The membership includes not only mothers of Stanford students, but members of the faculty and their wives, graduates of the university and mothers of prospective students.

The club co-operate with the officers of the dean of men and the dean of women, and with the welfare organizations of the college. Meetings are largely attended and af-

ford valuable opportunity for the college authorities to present matters of interest to the college as well as providing a channel for giving reliable information to parents. Misunderstandings and misinformation are cleared up through the meetings and general co-operation prevails.

The association is particularly active in welfare work among the students. An annual scholarship of \$200 is given, which pays for the tuition of one student. Loans are made and books and clothing are provided when needed.

Princeton University has led in bringing about organized co-operation between the university and the parent. In addressing the annual "Father's Luncheon," recently Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of the university said:

"We expect your co-operation in order that your boy may have surrounding him the influences which you and his mother may exert; and in this respect particularly, that the boy may realize from the beginning of his college course that his parents have a high expectation of him, and that they have a certain standard for him, and that they will be disappointed if he does not reach it."

**ALLEGED AGREEMENT  
REACHED IN CHINA**  
**Boycott of British Shipping  
Said to Have Ended**  
LONDON, July 22 (AP).—According to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Hong Kong, the prolonged boycott of British shipping at Canton, which created a stir last year and ruined many merchants of Hong Kong, has ended. An agreement is said to have been reached to this effect at a conference of British officials from Hong Kong and representatives of the Canton Government.

The terms of the agreement are said to include recognition of the establishment of a branch of the Central China bank with authority to issue bank notes, the issue of £500,000 worth of bonds in dollars for sale at Hong Kong for the construction of the port of Whampoa, and recognition of the Canton Government's arms licenses by the Hong Kong authorities.

The report of the agreement lacks confirmation in official quarters, which are inclined to discredit it. The agreement as outlined, they say, represents the Canton government's aims and desires, but they do not believe these have by any means yet been realized.

**TEN ACCUSED ARE  
RELEASED IN TURKEY**  
CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22 (AP).—The most important developments in Turkey's latest political sensation was the liberation of 10 of the nearly 100 prisoners awaiting trial at Ankara on charges of plotting to overthrow the Mustapha Kemal regime. Startling disclosures are promised for the trial, which has been delayed through the discovery by the police of incriminating evidence in documents seized at the homes of the 13 men recently hanged at Smyrna. The police are displaying great activity throughout the country, and arrests continue.

**PETROGLYPH CASTS MADE**  
VICTORIA, B. C., July 22 (AP).—Casts of a number of historic petroglyphs or Indian pictures on the rocks near Bella Coola, British Columbia, have been presented to the Provincial Museum here by the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa and they now adorn the anthropological room. It is the general belief that the petroglyphs were the forerunners of the wooden totem poles, which were built to record the history of the various Indian families on the west coast of British Columbia.

## STATE'S CO-OPERATIVE BANKS SHOW CONTINUED PROSPERITY

Commissioner Reports Increase of \$36,450,299.52 From  
October, 1925, to June, 1926—Shares Gain 352,067 in  
Same Period—Bonds and Notes Decrease

Assets in Massachusetts co-operative banks increased \$36,450,299.52 in the period between October, 1925, and June, 1926, returns made today by Roy D. Hovey, Commissioner of Banks and Banking, and source.

Shares in force increased 352,067. In October, 1925, there were 4,929,461 in force, and in June, 1926, 5,281,528. Assets increased from \$369,273,095.15 to \$405,723,394.67. Most of the individual items listed in the asset column increased, but one item notably bonds and notes, dropped from \$373,579.54 in 1925 to \$161,385.69 in 1926.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF ALL  
CO-OPERATIVE BANKS**

	Close of Business, June, 1926	October, 1925
Number of banks.....	220	220
Assets:		
Bonds and notes.....	\$161,385.69	\$373,579.54
Loans on real estate.....	\$51,081,532.79	\$48,502,037.60
Loans on shares.....	\$292,801.35	\$253,095.25
Loans on matured share certificates.....	\$35,525.00	\$71,165.00
Loans on paid-up share certificates.....	\$14,240.00	\$19,284.00
Common farm mortgages.....	\$8,979.08	\$8,265.60
Real estate for foreclosure, etc.....	\$27,320.75	\$17,526.48
Real estate for banking purposes.....	\$1,442,089.64	\$1,331,585.50
Unpaid interest.....	\$136,658.55	\$287,855.51
Unpaid premiums.....	\$156.71	\$431.57
Unpaid fines.....	\$10,557.49	\$14,501.79
Permanent expense.....	\$79,510.07	\$123,784.53
Temporary expense.....	\$239,330.30	\$137,249.44
Insurance and taxes paid.....	\$18,841.59	\$20,324.82
Personal accounts.....	\$14,865.76	\$14,257.45
Cash.....	\$12,162,609.56	\$9,427,475.49
Other assets.....	\$28,285.54	\$23,769.14
	\$405,723,394.67	\$369,273,095.15
Liabilities:		
Due to capital.....	\$229,878,874.00	\$215,545,845.00
Profits capital.....	\$4,701,326.57	\$2,469,885.23
Matured share certificates.....	\$24,400.00	\$7,915,900.00
Paid-up share certificates.....	\$26,274,000.00	\$22,885,400.00
Forfeited share account.....	\$108,025.50	\$104,541.16
Matured share account.....	\$1,685,000.00	\$1,025,907.45
Guaranty fund.....	\$6,994,796.54	\$5,955,216.57
Surplus.....	\$4,706,876.74	\$4,223,463.65
Gross undivided earnings.....	\$274,458.59	\$237,464.89
Dividends payable.....	\$1,752,000.00	\$4,551,500.00
Due on uncompleted loans.....	\$125,467.27	\$2,680,972.94
Dividends on matured share certificates.....	\$28,102.18	\$48,626.28
Dividends on paid-up share certificates.....	\$7,157.05	\$110,836.65
Security committee.....	\$12,547.45	\$11,126.09
Personal accounts.....	\$2,944.11	\$8,626.28
Other liabilities.....	\$74,132.46	\$8,149.31
	\$405,723,394.67	\$369,273,095.15

**BERKSHIRE COTTON  
MILLS ARE CLOSED**  
ADAMS, Mass., July 22 (AP).—The mills of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company, employing 2000 persons, which opened yesterday, closed for an indefinite period when not enough operatives reported to warrant operating the mills.

Five weeks ago members of the Polish Weavers' Union struck because of a change from a two-frame system to a three-frame system. Only 200 workers returned to work yesterday. The officials of the mill declare the workers will have to make the next move if they wish to return to work.

## TRANSOCEAN DIRIGIBLE LINES FORECAST BY GENERAL NOBILE

(Continued from Page 1)  
believed the remainder of the unexplored area near the pole would be covered by short flights from some land base in the Far North.

Expeditions to the South Pole will not have their best chances of success by air, he thought, since the approach to that pole is over mountainous land. While in Boston, the distinguished

General Nobile, with part of the Norge crew, told about his flight. He was then to meet Governor Fuller this afternoon. He will leave for New York tonight and sail from there for Italy Saturday.

**KANSAS CITY WAGE  
DISPUTES SETTLED**  
Building to Be Resumed on  
Large Scale  
KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence).—Building activity on a large scale will be resumed here as a result of settlement of differences over wages between builders and carpenters. About two thousands workmen on construction jobs throughout Greater Kansas City are affected by the settlement. Settlement of wage differences between the builders and hoisting engineers recently obtained the return to their jobs this class of workers.

A new Wyandotte County Courthouse in Kansas City, Kan., is being constructed at a cost of \$1,000,000, and a Shrine Temple in this city being erected at about the same cost, three public schools and several large commercial structures are among the buildings on which work will go forward through the adjustment of differences.

Under the agreements reached with the engineers, these workers are to receive, after Sept. 1, a wage of \$1.19 an hour or \$9.50 for an eight-hour day, compared with a present wage of \$1.12½ an hour. Carpenters previously at that rate on contracts made prior to May 1. These workers, in the future, are to obtain \$10 a day, an advance of 50 cents to be effective Sept. 1, with a similar advance beginning Dec. 1.

Adjustments also have been made with non-union men who have been employed on a Wyandotte County Courthouse, these including a plan by which the workers are to be taken into the union.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
CUSTOM RECEIPTS RISE**  
LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence).—United States customs collections at southern California ports exceeded \$5,000,000 for the first time during the fiscal year ended June 30, it has been announced by the collector of customs in this district. More than nine-tenths of the amount was collected at Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor.

The fact that most imports were raw materials which were admitted at a lower rate than the previous year is said to indicate a greater trade growth than collections show. Greater efficiency in harbor trade is also noted in the report of the collector's office, which indicates that more business was done at less expense and with fewer workers during the past fiscal year than in the preceding one.

From the hotel the general and his party were escorted on a motor trip to Quincy, where they were welcomed by the Mayor of Quincy and visited the graves of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams. After a stop at the Home for Italian Children in Jamaica, they reached the office of Mayor Nichols at the City Hall shortly before noon and were given the freedom of the city by him.

Cutting from the program a scheduled appearance at the Boston Convention, the general's party went to the luncheon which was to occupy about two hours. With Judge Frank Leverett presiding, several prominent Italians and Boston business men were to speak and General Nobile was to

Every Swing Busy and There's Always a Waiting List



There Are Few Idle Moments on Charles Street Playground.

## Just a Friendly Lift



Refreshments Served After the Game.

## Playground "Swimmin' Holes" and Beaches Do Double Duty

Firemen With Their Sprinklers Make Hundreds of New  
Friends Among Gleeeful Children—Free Rides  
Authorized on City Ferries

Boston playgrounds, especially those with anything which might be used as "swimmin' holes" were again popular today. Firemen with their sprinklers tossed their sprays on gleeeful children at intervals throughout the day, and an occasional passing horse enjoyed a shower bath.

**Supervised Play**  
Although the Boston playgrounds were probably never more popular than today, it was pointed out by the city park department that the use of the playgrounds has constantly increased this summer, as compared with previous years, due to the introduction of courses on expert instruction and the extension of organized sports.

"Although the capacity of these playgrounds has not yet been reached, thousands of boys are enjoying these benefits for the first time," officials at the park department said. "Girls also are coming to the playgrounds in large numbers, and while perhaps they have not shown such an interest in athletics the school department supplies teachers for instruction in sewing and in the playing of games which are common to the school yards."

"As a result of the instruction the boys are receiving in baseball, volleyball, and in track sports, great interest in interplayground games has been developed, which will be brought to a climax by a grand meet at Franklin Field at the close of the season in September."

"Bats, balls, gloves, and all playground material are furnished free to all participants, and many boys who have never had an opportunity of testing their mettle under expert instruction are making splendid progress."

**Free Instruction**  
"Formerly only four of these playgrounds offered these opportunities for instruction in those games which lead to competition on track and field. This year a number of athletic instructors who during the winter were attached to gymnasia have been transferred to the playground athletic service."

Playgrounds at which these athletic facilities are offered are announced by the park department as follows: Rogers Park, Brighton; William Eustis Playground, Roxbury; Billings Field, West Roxbury; Strandway Playground, South Boston; Franklin Field, Gibson Playground, Dorchester; Charlesworth Playground, Smith's Pond, Hyde Park; Norfolk Street, Dorchester; Mission Hill Playground, World War Memorial Park, Charlestown; Gymnasium, and Columbus Avenue Playground. Athletic instructors are stationed at all these centers.

**Half-Holiday for Workers**  
By order of Governor Fuller all state employees, excepting a minimum staff to keep the departments open, were allowed to leave the State House at 10:40 o'clock. Similarly Mayor Nichols kept only a small force at the City Hall after 12:30 o'clock, the city laborers being allowed to leave their work at noon.

**COAL FREIGHT  
REVISION ASKED**  
Differential Favoring Kentucky and West Virginia  
Fields Protested  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 21 (Special).—Railroad freight rates on bituminous coal shipments from Pennsylvania and Ohio districts to the Great Lakes are "unreasonable and discriminatory" as compared with rates on similar coal from the West Virginia and Kentucky fields, it was declared here before the I. C. C. at a hearing in the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, before Commissioner Henry C. Hall.

The commission is being petitioned by mine operators and representatives of civic bodies in the northern sections to make the difference between the two sets of freight rates comparable to the differences in mileage either by decreasing the northern rate, or increasing the southern, or by a combination of both methods.

**Freight Differential**  
At this time, it was testified, freight rates from the Pittsburgh district to Lake Erie is \$1.65 per net ton, while from the Ohio No. 6 and Cambridge sections is \$1.63. The hauling distance is about 155 miles. On the other hand, with a hauling distance of about 400 miles, the rate from the West Virginia and Kentucky fields to the same point is only \$1.91 per net ton.

This differential, it was declared by witnesses today, amounting to only 25 and 28 cents, is unfair and prevents competition between the northern and southern fields, particularly in view of the fact that the southern mines are non-union and have considerably lower production costs.

At a previous hearing on the subject, the commission announced that from the evidence produced it did not feel justified in taking any action.

**Revision Advocated**  
At this later hearing it was testified by C. W. Goodyear of Pittsburgh, member of the Pittsburgh Coal Operators' Association, that in 1923 8,000,000 tons of bituminous coal were shipped from that district to the Great Lakes section, but that due to the unjust freight rates, this volume decreased until in 1925 only 2,000,000 tons were shipped.

Despite this decreasing business, Mr. Goodyear said that the northern freight rates had been increased 117 per cent, while the southern rates had been increased only 91 per cent. Representatives of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, including Thomas A. Dunn, chairman of the general traffic committee, Donald O. Moore, traffic manager, and James F. Burke, counsel declared that because of the shutout rates, this volume due to the unfair freight rates, Pittsburgh is losing a million dollars a week.

It is suggested that the rates from Pittsburgh be made from \$1 to \$1.24 per net ton, and from Ohio No. 6 and Cambridge, from 97 cents to \$2.23 per net ton.

**RIOTING IN CALCUTTA**  
CALCUTTA, July 22 (AP).—Six persons were killed and 33 seriously injured in the rioting at the commencement of the Muharram festival opening the Muhammadan year, when Hindus and Muslims clashed. The trouble was finally put down after the police had fired upon the mob in various areas where disturbances occurred.

## COUNTY COURTS PLAN CONTINUES

Council Committee to Go on  
With Public Hearings on  
New Buildings

Members of the Boston City Council's Committee on County Accounts, of which John L. Fitzgerald is chairman, announced yesterday their intention to continue their public hearings and complete a thorough investigation into conditions they find are making necessary the building of additional facilities for the conduct of the courts of Suffolk County.

"What we will recommend after we have exhausted the subject of court facilities for the county through public hearings, I cannot predict at this time," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "The City Council intends to exercise its prerogative to direct the expenditure of Boston's money for a Suffolk County courthouse when Boston has to pay the bills."

Suffolk County officials who appeared before the committee and others who spoke to them on the matter last week agreed that the facilities for the conduct of the courts and their related departments must be increased and that as soon as possible.

By their questions to the different county officials, members of the committee indicated a tentative purpose to recommend a new building for the Superior Court, the Criminal Court, the Municipal Courts of Boston and the district attorney.

**Purposes Not Questioned**  
Throughout the hearing the announced purpose of the councilmen to assume larger powers of supervision and control over the budgets and expenditures of various departments of Suffolk County was not questioned by the district attorney, the sheriff, the clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, the registrar of deeds or clerks of the Boston Municipal Courts who appeared at the request of the committee to give their views on present conditions.

"The district attorney will have 10 assistants on Jan. 1, next," said Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County. "You can have some idea of the conditions under which we are working if you tell me that my offices are now so crowded that two assistants are sharing office rooms. This makes the conduct of the office more difficult, for private consultations and examinations of cases are greatly handicapped."

Mr. O'Brien said that the present construction of a building for the criminal and municipal courts, the district attorney's establishment and the probation department would solve the present problem for years to come. He said that the location of the location of the proposed court house was not, to his way of thinking, nearly so important as the decision to build it.

**Any Central Site Favored**  
Asked as to Park Square or South End sites for the criminal court building, Mr. O'Brien said he thought any fairly central place would be found to be satisfactory and that the immediate result arising from the building of such a structure would be the speeding up of all of the courts, both civil as well as criminal.

John A. Keilher, sheriff, told the committee he believed the present Pemberton Square Courthouse would remain despite the fact that the building is "fundamentally inadequate." He said he thought the plan of William A. Fitzgerald, registrar of deeds, to build an addition to the registrar's offices would not solve the problem, for elevator facilities were inadequate even now in the courthouse. A large and separate structure to the immediate westward of the courthouse, connected by passages either above or tunneling Somerset Street, embodied the sheriff's recommendations to the councilmen studying the problem.

John F. Cronin, clerk of the Supreme Court, advocated the erection of an additional court building, not necessarily immediately adjacent to the Pemberton Square Courthouse, but "within five or ten minutes' walking distance. Mr. Cronin said the courthouse location today is not central and the fact that it is on a hill is another disadvantage."

**PASADENA LIBRARY  
CIRCULATION MOUNTS**  
PASADENA, Calif. (Special Correspondence).—When the Pasadena Public Library moves into its new \$600,000 building in October, it will be rated among the Class A libraries of the United States, not only in the adequacy of its quarters, but also because of its record for service to the community. Circulation figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, show that 882,378 books were lent during that period. If the ratio of circulation increase is maintained, the figure for the next fiscal year will surpass the 1,000,000 mark.

Volumes in the Pasadena Library and its branches now number 123,931. This represents a gain of more than 11,000 volumes during the last year. Card holders now number 32,865, a large number for a city with an estimated population of between 75,000 and 80,000. An unusual circumstance in connection with the Pasadena Library circulation is that more non-fiction than fiction books are circulated here in the course of a year.

**SENATOR A. E. BLISS  
SEEKS RENOMINATION**  
Alvin E. Bliss of Malden today filed his papers for the Republican nomination to the State Senate for the fourth Middlesex district. He is the present Senator from the district, and is a Republican leader in the upper branch of the Legislature. He has been an influential member of prominent committees.

Papers for renomination as sheriff of Worcester County were filed today by Albert F. Richardson of Worcester. He has held the office for several terms.

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NEW CHAMPION  
IN WESTERN G. A.Former Title Holders Are  
All Eliminated Before  
Third Round

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 22 (Special).—R. E. Knepper, Chicago, and seven comparatively unknowns remain in the struggle for the western amateur golf championship, ranging over the course of the White Bear Yacht Club here, following a day of upsets in two 18-hole rounds that opened match play and ended with the outstanding favorites falling to the wayside.

Of the eight who meet today in the quarter finals, three are from the Pacific coast, one is from Kansas City, one from St. Louis, one from Minneapolis, and two are from Chicago.

H. R. Johnston, Minnesota champion, and one of the outstanding favorites, Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, eight times winner of the title; Keefe Carter, Oklahoma City, defending champion; Russell Martin, Chicago, runnerup last year; Dexter Cummings, Chicago, former intercollegiate champion; E. R. Helt, St. Louis, trans-Mississippi title-holder; James S. Manion, St. Louis, and Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, were numbered among the favorites.

It started when B. E. Stein, the Seattle star, came home with a 5 and 4 triumph over Carter and the surprise continued until Knepper, the last to finish, won 19 holes to put field out of the championship fight.

Perhaps the greatest upset of the day was the defeat of Johnston by Frank Dolp, the youthful Portland, Ore., entrant. Playing on his home course after having taken medal honors with a brilliant match, Johnston was regarded as an almost certain finalist. Johnston started well in the morning with a 6 and 5 triumph over Robert McDougall Jr., Kalamazoo, but in the afternoon play he was not up to Dolp at any time.

Playing an uphill game Johnston succeeding in the morning, but in the afternoon he was defeated by Dolp, the youthful Portland, Ore., entrant. Playing on his home course after having taken medal honors with a brilliant match, Johnston was regarded as an almost certain finalist. Johnston started well in the morning with a 6 and 5 triumph over Robert McDougall Jr., Kalamazoo, but in the afternoon play he was not up to Dolp at any time.

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Thirty-six hole play will begin with the quarter finals today and will continue on the ninth and tenth. James C. Ward of Kansas City rose to a position among the favorites by defeating James Wall, Spokane, in the morning and Dr. Willing in the afternoon.

## WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round  
Keefe Carter, Oklahoma City, defeated H. A. Pleager, Seattle, 5 and 3.  
E. Stein, Seattle, defeated L. C. Maytag, Des Moines, 4 and 2.  
Arthur Evans, Minneapolis, defeated Eldridge Robinson, Chicago, 1 up (13 holes).

Charles Evans, Chicago, defeated Arthur Haines, Rockford, Ill., 3 and 2.  
W. M. Medart, St. Louis, defeated Douglas Casey, Chicago, 2 up.  
A. L. Miller, Chicago, defeated J. M. Pollard, Omaha, 1 up.

R. E. Knepper, Chicago, defeated Russell Martin, Chicago, 3 and 1.  
E. R. Helt, St. Louis, defeated Dinsmore Shute, Huntington, W. Va., 1 up.  
H. R. Johnston, St. Paul, defeated Robert McDougall Jr., Kalamazoo, 1 up.

Charles J. Hunter, Tacoma, defeated John Cummings, Chicago, 3 and 2.  
William Sixty Milwaukee, 2 and 1.  
J. S. Manion, St. Louis, defeated Dexter Cummings, Chicago, 3 and 2.

K. E. Hilt, Chicago, defeated John McKinley Jr., Chicago, 6 and 5.  
Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, defeated Lester Bolstad, Minneapolis, 3 and 2.  
J. C. Ward, Kansas City, defeated James Wall, Spokane, 1 up.

Second Round  
B. E. Stein, Seattle, defeated Keefe Carter, Oklahoma City, 5 and 4.  
Arthur Evans, Minneapolis, defeated Charles Evans, Chicago, 1 up.  
W. M. Medart, St. Louis, defeated A. L. Miller, Chicago, 1 up (19 holes).

H. R. Johnston, St. Paul, defeated E. R. Helt, St. Louis, 1 up (19 holes).  
Frank Dolp, Portland, defeated H. R. Johnston, St. Paul, 1 up (19 holes).  
Charles Hult, Tacoma, defeated R. S. Juran, Minneapolis, 4 and 2.

K. E. Hilt, Chicago, defeated J. S. Manion, St. Louis, 2 and 1.  
J. C. Ward, Kansas City, defeated Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, 3 and 2.

Two Records Broken  
by Skelton and Borg

By the Associated Press  
Philadelphia, July 22

WORLD'S swimming records were broken by Robert Skelton and Arne Borg of the Illinois Athletic Club in exhibitions at the Penn. A. C. last night in which A. U. officials were timers.

Skelton did the 400 meters in 6m. 9a., 5-45, faster than the mark established by Walter Spence of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., while Borg swam the 880 yards in 10m. 12-5a., 31-15a. faster than the world's record made by himself in Honolulu.

Both men are here for the national championships next week.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Win Lost P.C.  
Milwaukee ..... 57 ..... 41  
Louisville ..... 57 ..... 41  
Indianapolis ..... 57 ..... 41  
Cincinnati ..... 57 ..... 41  
St. Paul ..... 57 ..... 41  
Portland ..... 57 ..... 41  
Seattle ..... 57 ..... 41  
Minneapolis ..... 57 ..... 41  
Columbus ..... 57 ..... 41

## RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Indianapolis 12, Cincinnati 6.  
Columbus 10, Kansas City 7.  
Toledo 12, Milwaukee 3.  
Louisville 11, St. Paul 5.

## PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Win Lost P.C.  
Los Angeles ..... 56 ..... 28  
San Francisco ..... 56 ..... 28  
Portland ..... 56 ..... 28  
Seattle ..... 56 ..... 28  
Tacoma ..... 56 ..... 28  
Vancouver ..... 56 ..... 28  
Victoria ..... 56 ..... 28  
Yakima ..... 56 ..... 28  
Everett ..... 56 ..... 28  
Bellingham ..... 56 ..... 28

## RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Los Angeles 5, Seattle 4.  
San Francisco 6, Hollywood 4.  
Portland 12, Tacoma 3.  
San Francisco 3, Missions 1.

Four Teams Enter  
for Junior TitleArmy, Meadowbrook, Bryn  
Mawr and Greenwich to Be  
Represented at Rye

RYE, N. Y., July 22—Four teams will compete for the junior polo championship of the United States, second most important title of the season, at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club from July 31 to Aug. 7.

When the entries were closed last night at the offices of the United States Polo Association, Louis E. Stoddard, chairman of the association and himself an internationalist of note, announced that the following will be in the competition: a defending United States Army team, a team from Meadowbrook, a Bryn Mawr team and a team from Greenwich. The line-up of the four will be announced later.

The junior championship tournament is one of the most valuable polo events of the year, inasmuch as it is the training ground for future internationalists. Some of the greatest players in the world have graduated from the American junior tournament, among them C. C. Runyon, George J. Gould, Jay Gould, J. Watson Webb, E. E. Strawbridge, J. Thomas Hitchcock Jr., Rodman Wanamaker, P. E. von Stade, Eric C. Padley, A. P. Perkins, Carleton F. Burke, Capt. P. P. Hodges, Maj. L. A. Beaudry, Maj. A. H. Wilson and many others.

The junior event was won last year on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary by a United States Army team composed of Major Wilson, Capt. C. H. Gerhardt, Captain Rodas and Lieut. J. A. Smith.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDINGS

Win Lost P.C.  
New York ..... 57 ..... 41  
Philadelphia ..... 57 ..... 41  
Cleveland ..... 57 ..... 41  
Chicago ..... 57 ..... 41  
Washington ..... 57 ..... 41  
Detroit ..... 57 ..... 41  
Boston ..... 57 ..... 41

## RESULTS WEDNESDAY

St. Louis 11, Boston 1.  
St. Louis 7, Boston 4.  
Chicago 4, New York 3.  
New York 10, Chicago 4.  
Detroit 7, Washington 6.  
Washington 6, Detroit 7.

## GAMES THURSDAY

St. Louis at Boston.  
Chicago at New York.  
Cleveland at Philadelphia.  
Detroit at Washington.

## RUTH HITS ANOTHER

NEW YORK, July 22—Ruth made a home run, his twenty-ninth of the season, in the first game of a doubleheader, here yesterday, with Chicago. The Yankees had made one in the first of the second contest, but the Yankees lost the opener, 4 to 3, and won the second, 5 to 3.

While the White Sox came to bat in the last of the eighth, here the Collinses and the Yankees had reached their ninth in the count. Chicago had six stolen bases to its credit, three in each game.

The Yankees had reached their margin in the league over Philadelphia to eight games. The score:

Game 1  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1  
Chicago ..... 4 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 1

Batteries—Shawkey, Penneck and Skiff; Bengough; Edwards, Lyons and Schalk; Winning pitcher—Penneck. Losing pitcher—Shawkey. Umpires—Hildebrand, Moriarty and Giesel. Time—1h. 3m.

Second Game  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1  
Chicago ..... 4 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 1

Batteries—Shawkey, Penneck and Skiff; Bengough; Edwards, Lyons and Schalk; Winning pitcher—Penneck. Losing pitcher—Shawkey. Umpires—Hildebrand, Moriarty and Giesel. Time—1h. 3m.

ATHLETIC LEAGUE FIFTH STRAIGHT  
PHILADELPHIA, July 22—As a result of losing their fifth straight game, here yesterday, 4 to 6, to Cleveland, the Philadelphia Athletics are now in second place in the league with Cleveland.

The Athletics had reached their margin in the league over the Yankees to eight games. The score:

Game 1  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1  
Chicago ..... 4 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 1

Batteries—Shawkey, Penneck and Skiff; Bengough; Edwards, Lyons and Schalk; Winning pitcher—Penneck. Losing pitcher—Shawkey. Umpires—Hildebrand, Moriarty and Giesel. Time—1h. 3m.

Second Game  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1  
Chicago ..... 4 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 1

Batteries—Shawkey, Penneck and Skiff; Bengough; Edwards, Lyons and Schalk; Winning pitcher—Penneck. Losing pitcher—Shawkey. Umpires—Hildebrand, Moriarty and Giesel. Time—1h. 3m.

BROWNS FIND BOSTON EAST  
St. Louis found the Boston pitchers easy to hit and won two games yesterday, 11 to 1, and 7 to 4. An Glider held the Red Sox to four hits in the opener, and Glider allowed only eight in the final. The one redeeming feature for Boston was Jacobson's home run in the third inning of the second game with temporary lead of one run which the Browns immediately overcame in the fourth inning. Vandell was the only pitcher for Boston to go hitless in the first game and McGowan was the lone one in the second. Willard had six hits at bat, making a double, triple and three singles. Gerber and Melillo made three home runs in the first game. The score:

Game 1  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis ..... 11 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 3  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 1

Batteries—Vandell and Hargrave; Zahner; Melillo and Glider. Umpires—Owens and Rowland. Time—1h. 15m.

Second Game  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis ..... 7 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 3  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 1

Batteries—Glaser and Schanz; Wingfield, Helmsch, Russell and Blachoff; Zahner; Melillo and Glider. Umpires—Owens, Rowland and Evans. Time—1h. 15m.

GEORGE CHAPMAN WINS  
REVERE, Mass., July 22 (Special).—George Chapman won the one-hour motor-paced race at the Revere Cycle Track last night by one lap over Charles Jaeger. At one time Chapman was two laps behind the leader, Frank Kenan of Revere was third. Robert Gramin of Revere finished fifth and Theodore Wyma, a Milwaukee, sixth. The winner covered 44 miles 3 laps. The score:

Game 1  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis ..... 11 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 3  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 1

Batteries—Glaser and Schanz; Wingfield, Helmsch, Russell and Blachoff; Zahner; Melillo and Glider. Umpires—Owens, Rowland and Evans. Time—1h. 15m.

CANADIAN POLO TOURNAMENT  
TORONTO, Ont., July 22—Polo teams from Montreal, Pittsburgh, Toronto, Buffalo and Rochester will compete in the annual polo tournament at Cobourg, Ontario, the first week in August. The tournament is held annually in connection with the Cobourg horse show.

BELL DEFEATS  
WIENER EASILYOnly One Non-Seeded Play-  
er Left in Longwood  
Singles

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 22 (Special)—All of the divisions of play in the annual tennis tournament held under the auspices of the Longwood Cricket Club here are rapidly approaching the final rounds and with each succeeding day the competition becomes keener and keener. Today is no exception and tonight will find all of the events in the semifinal round stages of play.

Only four matches were played this morning. One in the Massachusetts State Junior singles, two in the junior doubles and one in the boys' singles. The women's singles, which were a part of the morning program, were played this afternoon. The line-up of the four will be announced later.

In the Junior singles Berkeley R. Bell met and defeated A. L. Wiener of Philadelphia, in straight sets, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. Considering the program which Bell was called on to face yesterday, his defeat of Wiener by such a margin ranks him high among junior circles.

The victory completes the fourth round of the Junior singles and leaves Bell to meet Donald S. Strachan, Philadelphia, in the lower half of the draw. L. Johnson Jr., and Malcolm T. Hill of Waban, to meet in the upper half.

Johnson and Hill, playing as a team, won the Junior doubles match which they played this morning. It was in the third round and was against W. B. Wood Jr., Milton, and C. C. Deane, Boston, and the present national indoor and outdoor champions won rather easily, 6-3, 6-1.

The boys' singles match brought W. F. Cohen Jr., Kansas City, against David Scott, Newton Center, in the semifinal round and the former won with the loss of only one game in the second set.

The matches which attracted the most attention in the Longwood Bowl singles yesterday were the ones in which William E. Tilden, 24, of the United States champion, met and defeated Teiso Toba of the Japanese Davis Cup team and the one in which Lewis N. White of Austin, Texas, defeated Sekio Tawara, also of the Japanese Davis Cup team.

One Non-Seeded Player Left  
As the result of these fourth-round matches, White is the only non-seeded player left in the singles and Takelichi Harada is now the only Japanese player left in the competition. Last year, White defeated Tilden, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

BOYS SINGLES—Semifinal Round  
W. F. Cohen Jr., Kansas City, defeated David Scott, Newton Center, 6-3, 6-1.

BOYS DOUBLES—First Round  
John Summers and R. W. Baker defeated Donald Bates and Sydney Paine, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

Second Round  
John Summers and R. W. Baker defeated Donald Bates and Sydney Paine, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
Win Lost P.C.  
Cincinnati ..... 57 ..... 41  
Pittsburgh ..... 57 ..... 41  
Brooklyn ..... 57 ..... 41  
St. Louis ..... 57 ..... 41  
Chicago ..... 57 ..... 41  
New York ..... 57 ..... 41  
Boston ..... 57 ..... 41

RESULTS WEDNESDAY  
Cincinnati 1, Boston 9.  
Pittsburgh 1, Brooklyn 9.  
Brooklyn 1, Pittsburgh 9.

CHAMPIONS DIVIDE TWO  
PITTSBURGH, July 22—Pittsburgh made only 10 hits in two games here yesterday, and although managing to win the opener, 1 to 0, they lost the second, 1 to 0, on four hits, lost the second to Brooklyn, 6 to 2, and to the Yankees, 6 to 2, in the fifth inning when two of its hits were made, a 4 to 1 victory was one of the best, pitching deals of the year, both by the Yankees and the Pirates.

Game 1  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Pittsburgh ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1  
Brooklyn ..... 4 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 1

Batteries—Senger and Gooch; Petty and Hargrave; Umpires—Harmon, Moran and Wilson. Time—1h. 45m.

Second Game  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Pittsburgh ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1  
Brooklyn ..... 4 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 1

Batteries—Senger and Gooch; Petty and Hargrave; Umpires—Harmon, Moran and Wilson. Time—1h. 45m.

REDS INCREASE MARGIN  
CINCINNATI, July 22—Cincinnati won its third straight game here yesterday, defeating Boston, 8 to 4, and increasing its lead in the league over Pittsburgh to two full games. The victory was mostly a result of a 11 to 2 lead in the first inning which the Reds maintained throughout the game.

Game 1  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati ..... 8 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 3  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 1

Batteries—May and McIntire; Smith and Taylor; Losing pitcher—Hearn; Umpires—Rigler, McCormick and Hart. Time—1h. 55m.

STATE COLLEGE PA. July 22 (AP).—Pennsylvania State College football practice will open Sept. 1. Coach Hugo Besdek announced today. A squad of 25 men will report at that time and the start of the group will be increased with the opening of college two weeks hence.

Game 2  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati ..... 8 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 3  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 1

Batteries—May and McIntire; Smith and Taylor; Losing pitcher—Hearn; Umpires—Rigler, McCormick and Hart. Time—1h. 55m.

GOBLIN TAKEN OUT  
WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—Laon Goblin, a pitcher for the Washington American League baseball club, has been taken out of the game by a blood-spitting injury to his right arm. Manager Stanley R. Harris for indifferent playing. He was withdrawn from the lineup in the second inning of the first game of yesterday's doubleheader with Detroit.

Game 3  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati ..... 8 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 3  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 1

Batteries—May and McIntire; Smith and Taylor; Losing pitcher—Hearn; Umpires—Rigler, McCormick and Hart. Time—1h. 55m.

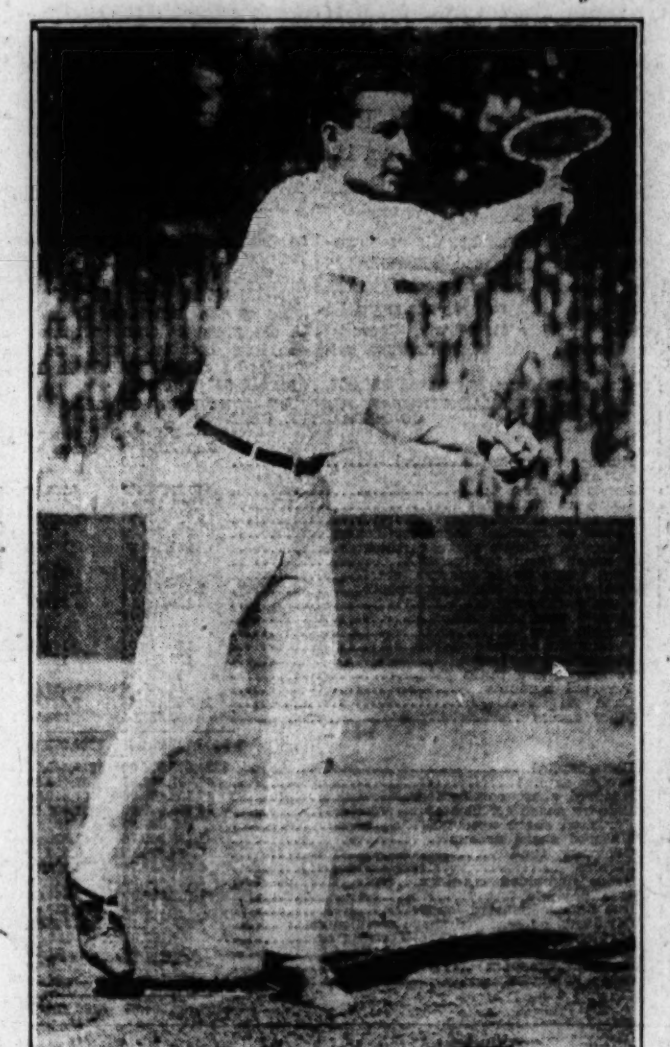
MURPHY AND GRABER  
R. B. Murphy of the Charles River Country Club and D. A. Graber Jr., of the Boston Golf Club, for the medal series in the qualifying round of the Massachusetts State Junior Championship tournament which took place yesterday over the links of the Woodland Golf Club with the final of 15, only three strokes over par.

Game 4  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati ..... 8 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 3  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 1

Batteries—May and McIntire; Smith and Taylor; Losing pitcher—Hearn; Umpires—Rigler, McCormick and Hart. Time—1h. 55m.

AIKEN POLO FOUR WINS  
WESTBURY, L. I., July 22—The Aiken polo team won the Meadowbrook Cup, competed for annually as the biggest prize in Long Island polo, by defeating the Old Westbury team, 10 to 3, in Hightchick field, Hightchick, after a spectacularly good game for the winners.

## Texas Tennis Star Who Reaches Semifinals



L. N. White, Austin, Tex., Former Intercollegiate Doubles Champion with L. A. Thalhimer.

Waban, defeated W. B. Wood Jr., Milton, and C. C. Deane, Boston, 6-3, 6-1.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP  
Arthur Noble Jr., Newton Center, defeated G. H. Prescott, Boston, 6-4, 6-3.

Warren F. Cohen Jr., Kansas City, defeated David Scott, Newton Center, 6-3, 6-1.

BOYS DOUBLES—First Round  
John Summers and R. W. Baker defeated Donald Bates and Sydney Paine, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

Second Round  
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BIG SHIPMENT  
OF POLO PONIESMinnowaska Transporting  
Greatest Collection Ever to  
Be Assembled in U. S.

NEW YORK, July 22—The greatest shipment of polo ponies in sporting history is on its way to this country to play its part in the brilliant season of polo that has been arranged for this fall in Rumson, Philadelphia and Westbury. A group of 15 mounts, including some of the finest in the world, is on board the Minnowaska, which sailed from England July 17.

The string is worth upwards of \$250,000, inasmuch as it includes the mounts of Stephen, Sanford, and Lewis L. Lacey, the great Anglo-Argentine whose fame is known wherever polo is played. No single shipment of the equal of this for size or value has yet been made.

Sanford's string of ponies is one of the four or five truly great collections in the world. Among horsemen and polo players it is generally ranged on a par with the fine strings owned by Harry Payne Whitney, Lord St. Biddard and Gen. Howard S. Borden.

Even the amazing strings of mounts developed from year to year by Lord St. Biddard and Gen. Howard S. Borden. Even the amazing strings of mounts developed from year to year by Lord St. Biddard and Gen. Howard S. Borden.



## OLD WHALER IS DEDICATED

The Charles W. Morgan to  
Stand as Memorial to  
Ancient Industry

**SOUTH DARTMOUTH, Mass., July 22**—Safely berthed in its permanent resting place, high out of reach of the flowing tides on the Round Hills estate of Col. Edward H. R. Green, the Charles W. Morgan, last of New Bedford's old whaling fleet, was formally dedicated yesterday as a lasting memorial to New Bedford's glorious whaling fleet of departed days.

Though it was 85 years to the day since the Morgan took the water from J. and Z. Hillman's yard in New Bedford, the old whaler looked fit to set sail for a voyage as in former years. Every bit of gear aloft was in its place.

The halcyons of the craft, leading down to the life rails, were belayed with the utmost exactness; the decks were freshly hosed; the whale boats were swung out, trim and freshly painted, seemingly ready to be lowered away at any moment; and from the standing rigging there fluttered to the gentle southwest breeze 50 house flags of the once great New Bedford whaling industry.

Standing in the horseblock at the break of the poop, Colonel Green addressed the throng who were assembled on the quarterdeck and in the waist. "It is our duty," he said, "today to welcome home our good old ship, Charles W. Morgan. The memory of one of our leading industries will be perpetuated in this noble shrine."

Other speakers included Henry S. Hutchinson of New Bedford who related the manner in which ships were constructed for the days of the Morgan. He said the builder was ordered to have a ship ready on a certain date. Only the tonnage and general layout was specified and no contracts were signed nor were there any specifications as to the quality of the work. On the appointed date, said Mr. Hutchinson, the ship was ready to be sent overboard.

Capt. George F. Tilton, master of the Morgan, recounted incidents connected with some of the whaler's voyages.

Providence, formerly mate in the Morgan, was among the visitors at the ceremonies.

## ART

Gloucester Society  
of Artists' Exhibit

Gloucester, Mass.  
Special Correspondence

**THE Gloucester Society of Artists** has opened their second exhibition of the season at their galleries—Eastern Point Road, East Gloucester, Mass. Forty new members have joined the ranks of this live society. Each show is hung by a new committee, the present one consisting of Edwin Slater, chairman, Miss Jean N. Oliver, Miss Olive Judson, Miss Ethel L. Paddock, and J. H. Emerson.

The hanking committee deserve praise in their presentation of the 135 paintings and water colors, 19

etchings, 106 small pictures hung in an adjoining gallery and 27 sculptures. Oscar Anderson is another artist who has served this organization with untiring service.

In a group exhibition on must expect a few unexplainable paintings. Here we have the loud speaker in paint, hung beside the modest and well constructed canvas. The contrast shows up the weak spots in a painting of this stamp, but the hanging committee has come through with credit. These whiz bang paintings have been hung in such a way as not to conflict with the general ensemble. The sculpture is of the safe and sane kind and would be a credit to any exhibition, whether at a seaside resort or placed in the winter shows of larger cities.

One of the outstanding pieces is by the energetic president of this society, Frank Wigglesworth, whose fountain, "The Swirl," is in marble, of two figures rising on the crest of a wave. It is fine in line. The "Sun Dial" by Philip Slater is of a reclining figure perched on a sun dial. At the base in raised letters is, "None But Sunny Hours I Number."

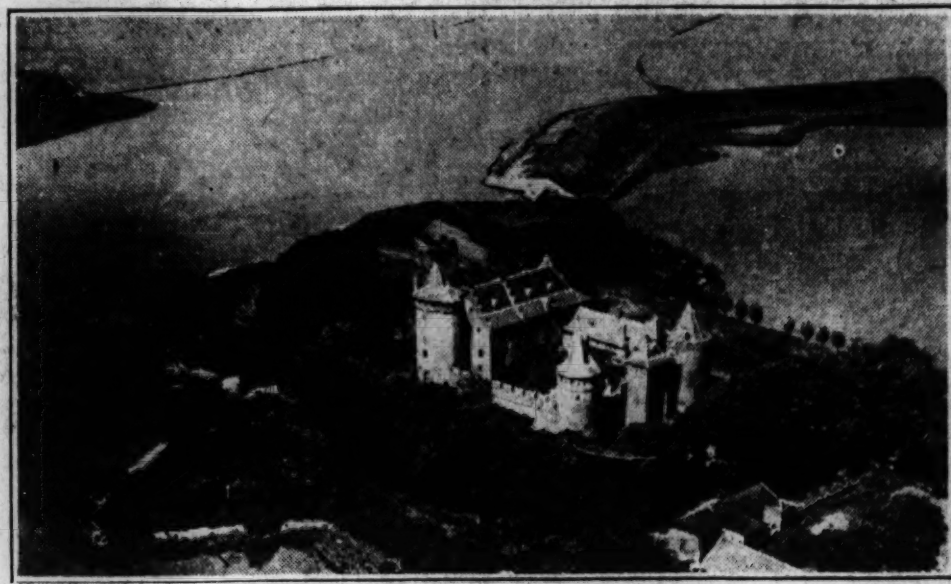
Leonard Craske's "Police Dogs" are well rendered; Richard Rechia's fountain, "The Singing Boy," is a big piece of work. "F.R." another fountain piece, by Nellie L. Thompson, is good. "The Frog" by E. R. Alexander, is a humorous bit. Helen L. Davis has carved four small figures in soap which are clean and clever. George Demetrios' "Portrait of a Man" is a well executed work. Elizabeth Leland has contributed two good things. "Portrait of an Artist," by Anthony De Bona, is well made. The portrait of "Anne Morgan" by Mrs. Ladd is skillfully done.

Spring, summer and winter are portrayed in some of the artists' best work. Frances H. Storrs, who captured an honorable mention at the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts sixteenth annual exhibition, has a splendid flow picture, "Phlox." Near by is a canvas by Oscar Anderson, "A Winter Port," which speaks of cold winter days, in atmosphere.

The portrait of Howard E. Smith is a sparkling likeness of his wife, Alice W. Smith, "Cool Waters," by H. A. Coan, a figure by a turbulent brook is spattered with sunlight. Alice Judson's, "Morning Calm" is good in color and composition. H. Boylston Dummer has a snow scene of snappy quality. R. T. Roger's "Wet Weather" has good gray day effect.

"The Crystal," by Charles A. Winter is a decorative portrait, good in color. The portrait of Mrs. T. J. Edwards by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne is well made. Allen Courtney's "Blue Boy" is full of vigor, near by hangs Jean N. Oliver's "Still Life Still" a young miss among the flowers. "The Blue Flag's Hunt," by H. Hahl is atmospheric. Arthur Hammond's "Tom, Dick and Harry," one might think in reading the catalog was three boys, but they are not. "The Blue Boy" is a picture to be noted as J. Elliot Enneking's "Harvest Time." Alexander Tupper's "Boats at Evening," "Still Life," by Gertrude Nason, "Afternoon Light," by Frederick L. Stoddard is a colorful painting. John A. Cook sends several

## Air Flights Reveal New Aspects of Holland's Beauty



AIRPLANE VIEW OF MUIDERSLOT CASTLE.

good pictures. The etchings by Henry Connor, William Mayerowitz, G. W. Harvey and Margaret Hoget are of high order.

The exhibition is free to the public. The gallery is open each day from 10 to 6 and on Sunday from 2 to 6, closing Aug. 12.

### At the Vose Galleries

Charming, dignified and absorbing is the exhibit of early American portraits that are now on view at the Robert Vose Galleries on Boylston Street. An exceptionally fine collection has been beautifully arranged.

There are representations of canvases by some of the significant masters of the early period that show the fruitful results of a small and distinguished school of artists that lived in the early American days. Among those shown, there is a set of two by John Williston of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Allen. There is one of Mrs. Steinet by Rembrandt Peale, a particularly fine one. An interesting fantastic version of Lucia di Lammermoor by Thomas Sully shows the more imaginative moments of one of the best of our early artists. The freer brush sweeps rhythmically and impressively luminous and fresh, a characteristic of all of the work by this painter. Of particular interest to admirers of Copley is a painting of Mrs. Daniel Rice done when the artist was at the age of 21. The earmarks of the master are, of course, always present even in his earliest accomplishments, and one enjoys discovering the Copley of later years in the portrait of a young woman in the drapery, in the color, in the dignity of posture and pleasantness of the composition. In the facial features the artist has not yet learned some of his later subtleties, but altogether it is revealing and a noteworthy canvas for the historical student.

Other important artists of the period represented are Chester Harding with his portrait of Mrs. Johnson; Gilbert Stuart with the portrait of Benjamin Buzzy Jr.; Henry Inman, with an excellent "Portrait of a Man." The pictures have been hung to excellent advantage in the splendid gallery in which period furniture has been arranged to enhance the atmosphere of their time.

## FALL RIVER TO HAVE MEETING OF FIREMEN

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 22 (Special)—The annual convention of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association will be held in this city, Sept. 14, 15 and 16. The business sessions will be held in the city hall, where the gathering will be addressed on the morning of the opening day by Mayor Edmund P. Talbot and Jeremiah P. Sullivan, fire chief, and others.

A baseball game between the Medford and Fall River department nines will be played on the South Park on the afternoon of the second day. During the game visiting and local fire auxiliary members will be given an automobile ride to Newport. State association officers will be elected on the morning of the third day of the convention, with the final event on the program being a clam bake at a nearby resort.

**KENNEBUNK LINE  
TO BE ABANDONED**

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Boston & Maine Railroad was authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to abandon its Kennebunkport branch, a short line serving a summer resort territory in York county, Maine.

The parent company claimed the line was built primarily for summer business but that most of this travel is now by automobile. The commission asserted no representations were received from hotel or resort owners, or summer residents, the inference being that these interests were indifferent to the question.

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## FAMOUS OLD CASTLE NOW A MUSEUM

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of Medieval Architecture

**THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)**—Seeing Holland from the air, as offered by the Dutch K. L. M. service, from the airframes of Schiphol, near Amsterdam, and Waalhaven, near Rotterdam, discloses new aspects of Holland's picturesque beauty.

Muiderslot is an old castle, bordering the Zuider Zee, near Amsterdam, which has been kept intact. It is now a museum, being one of the few perfect specimens of medieval castles in Holland.

In the seventeenth century it belonged to Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft, one of Holland's most noted historians. Hooft was host to the Muiderslot, consisting of a number of authors, musicians and other noted Hollanders of the artistic world.

**PRIEST EXODUS  
FACES MEXICO**

Death of Roman Catholic  
Clergy Forecast Under  
New Regulations

**MEXICO CITY, July 22 (AP)**—Declarations to the effect that some Mexican priests already have left their native country fearing the consequences of the new religious regulation and that many others are preparing to flee, and a prediction that Mexico before long will be without any (Roman) Catholic priests, either Mexican or foreign, has been made in the first district court by Silverio Hozos, a priest in the (Roman) Catholic Church of Carmes in this city.

He appeared voluntarily in the court without a summons. He said that although he had not been cited with 37 other priests on a charge of having failed to register with the municipal authorities under the new law, he feared he would be punished unless he appeared. The judge told him the Government did not intend to harm anyone. Judgment was postponed in the cases of the 37 priests charged with not registering.

It is persistently but not officially reported that the Roman Catholic authorities have virtually agreed to cease all masses and church ceremonies of every kind when the new regulations become effective July 31. Previously it had been stated that it was intended to leave church doors open and thereby permit anyone to enter and pray.

The purpose of this was said to be to prevent the Government from seizing the churches and converting them into libraries and other institutions if the doors were actually closed. It is unofficially reported that if church functions cease, the Roman Catholic authorities may issue special authority to Mexican laymen to perform baptisms and other rites inside their own homes. Members of Roman Catholic organ-

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## DOCTOR DISCUSSES SPIRITUAL HEALING

"Room for Patient and Reverent Inquiry," He Says

**By Special Cable**  
**NOTTINGHAM, Eng., July 21**—Spiritual healing was touched upon in the presidential address of Dr. Robert G. Hogarth at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association here. With respect to the religious and quasi-religious healer, Dr. Hogarth said, the medical profession was in a difficult position. In their company, he declared, the medical man had no place.

"Every medical man of experience," he said, "must have known cases in which his own skill seemed to be helped, sometimes most strangely and wonderfully by some serenity of mind in the patient, some realization of a sure dependence upon a higher power, some tranquillizing influence of soul upon the physical stress and tumult of the senses—beneficent, soothing and healing activities, in which he and his art have had little or no share."

"There is always room for patient and reverent inquiry. The whole of our profession will await with impartial mind the result of the labors of the joint committees which was appointed some months ago to investigate the phenomena of what is generally called spiritual healing."

**SOUTH CAROLINIANS  
PLAN NORTHERN TOUR**

**Maine Chamber in Correspondence With Committee**

**PORTLAND, Me., July 22 (Special)**—The State Chamber of Commerce has received letters from the South Carolina Commercial Secretaries Association announcing that plans

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are being made for a northern tour of representatives of South Carolina's industrial, commercial and civic organizations. The tour will start Sept. 20, and occupy 20 days.

The State Chamber is in correspondence with the South Carolina committee and has sent it information concerning the details of the Maine to Southland Pilgrimage. It is expected that the committee will include Maine in its tour.

The trip will be termed, "South Carolina's Acquaintance Tour." Six committees are to be appointed to have charge of plans. They include a general committee of nine, a financial committee of five and committees of transportation, publicity, speakers and entertainment. Governor McLeod has been chosen chairman of the general committee.

**What They  
are saying.**

**GEORGE C. LEMMON:** "It is beautiful justice to have people rule, but there remains the trouble that a crowd is about as often wrong as an individual."

**JOSEPH CHAILLAUX:** "There is no last word in diplomacy."

**SEAN O'CASEY:** "I write one-act plays to save myself from the sin of sloth."

**CECILIA HANSEN:** "Nobody was safe in Russia after the Bolshevik revolution. We were compelled to play great music on raised bills with clowns and jugglers. We were paid with a box of sugar or tub of butter."

**ROBERTA A. GRIFFITH:** "I know and like people by their voices. The voice is everything. That, and an invisible contact, maybe."

**JAMES W. DONOVAN:** "To learn history or how to debate during one's school life is far better as a preparation for life than to learn football."

**R. L. C. PHILLIPS:** "Scarcely more than 50 per cent of women college graduates marry."

**K. K. KAWAKAMI:** "The spectacle of Christian nations slaughtering and butchering each other in this enlightened century bewildered and shocked 'pagan' Asia."

**DEAN INGE:** "The ruling race rules itself out."

**DUCHESS OF ATHOLL:** "What remains of us, after all that we have learned, is that we have forgotten: that is a good definition of education."

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## PERMANENT HOME IN LONDON FOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

Dartmouth House, Built by Lord Revelstoke in 1830, Gives  
Organization Commodious Quarters—Room Set  
Aside for Page Memorial Library

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
**LONDON**—The English-Speaking Union has been successful in completing its project of acquiring a property in the West End of London to be the permanent home of the organization in the British Empire. Dartmouth House, 37 and 38 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, has been purchased from the Hon. Mrs. Robert Lindsay for this purpose.

The English-Speaking Union of the British Empire and the United States have, together, a membership of nearly 20,000, and it is for their better comfort and pleasure that the union decided to acquire Dartmouth House. The property was built by Lord Revelstoke in 1830 on the site of two houses, with an extensive frontage and five floors, which, with the commodious back premises, are grouped around the interior courtyard, giving light and air to the main reception rooms. The hall and staircase and certain rooms are beautifully paneled in oak and walnut.

A room will be set apart in a special place for the Page Memorial Library—a memorial to the great ambassador who did more for the ideals of the English-Speaking Union than any man of his age. Complete dining room accommodation for about 100 will be provided on the ground floor overlooking the interior courtyard, while the ball room and music room immediately above give ample space for reception, meeting and dances, in addition to their use during the daytime as members' lounges. There will also be a commodious drawing room, reading and writing room and all the other attractions of a first-class club, and there will probably be some 30 bedrooms for the use of members.

In the name of Dartmouth House there is a good omen for the home of the English-Speaking Union. An early Lord Dartmouth was one of the best of the New England governors, and established and gave his name to a well-known seat of learning, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. Again, the name "Dart-

mouth" is known to every lawyer and law student throughout the United States and indeed throughout the English-speaking world for in the Dartmouth College case the Supreme Court of the United States, but then newly-established, laid down and carried fearlessly into operation the change of the Constitution which prevents the state Legislature from interfering with the sanctity of a contract.

Possession of Dartmouth House will be had at midsummer and it is intended that it shall be ready for occupation by the English-Speaking Union early in the New Year. The architectural work has been entrusted to Clough Williams-Ellis, whose reconstruction of Stowe House as a boys' public school was so successful.

## HAVERHILL PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS ACTIVE

**HAVERHILL, Mass., July 21 (Special)**—The public playgrounds of the city are enjoying a most successful season and serving as a helpful medium to hundreds of the city's children in providing organized recreational activity. Plans are now being made for the pageant which will close the playground season. The arrangements are in charge of Miss Alti Cheney, general instructor. Outings, baseball games, and various tournaments are scheduled for the next few weeks. A new feature is the playground entertainment program this year is folk dancing, which has been popularized.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## An Open Letter to Lord Tennyson

Burford, Oxon.  
June, 1926

Honored Sir:

In your own day, it seems likely, I should not have had the temerity to address you in anything approaching a familiar correspondence, for there was always something stately, not to say forbidding, in your social manner that made you difficult of approach for all but the few members of your inner circle. Before venturing to obtrude myself upon your notice I should have recalled the ingenious but always unsuccessful devices you employed for the discouragement of lion hunters at your home in the Isle of Wight; and I should have remembered your ultimate retreat from even that lonely seclusion in quest of the solitude that was certainly your right as much as it was your need. If these considerations had not withheld my epistolary pen, I should unquestionably have been deterred by the amusing story of the autograph collector who finally received from you, after a dozen requests, this single line: "Ask me no more. A. Tennyson."

Among the many changes, most of which you would disapprove, that have been wrought during the past forty years or so, there is one, at least, which renders the pleasure of addressing you directly somewhat less audacious than it would have seemed in your own day. I would scarcely know how to make this change clear to you without causing you to think less favorably of us than we deserve, for the time involves a loss in veneration for time and tradition, for those sanctities of the past which were to you the chief if not the sole content of civilization. Should I follow my first impulse and say without qualification that we have lost all reverence for ancient use and wont, you would not care even to finish reading this letter, which you would then regard as the production of a barbarian. Partly, therefore, because such a sweeping declaration would destroy all chance of understanding between us and partly because it would exaggerate my own feeling, I shall attempt a modified statement of the change to which I refer.

You must have observed how inevitably in every period of time the age immediately preceding has been a certain always, no doubt, and a certain injustice and exaggeration. Perhaps you will even agree that there is something beneficent in this law, frequently observable also in the relations of sons and fathers, seeing that it provides for that constant change in point of view without which, as you once said, one good custom might "corrupt a world." Even in your eyes, therefore, the fact that we are today less reverential of the Victorian age than it was of itself can hardly be any indication of our barbarism. And I think that a great part of our present lack of reverence for the past, of which our own severer critics have made a good deal recently, may turn

out to be little more than a lack of reverence for Victorianism.

You see, then, what I am trying to suggest, as courteously as may be without diverging from the facts: I find it easier to address you now than it would have been forty years ago because our reverence for the age of which you were one of the foremost ornaments and spokesmen has somewhat declined of late. Shall I venture to be more explicit? We think we see in more representative people of your time a tendency to confuse the respectable with the virtuous, a tendency to blur distinctions between social propriety and true holiness, a tendency to regard worldly success and moral uprightness as interchangeable terms. Not that we ourselves are wholly free from these tendencies—O, far from that—but that we are slightly more on our guard against them. The political and the military record of Victorianism is not quite all we imagine, that a Poet Laureate should have desired. The assumption implicit in so many civic and social activities of your day, and implicit also in many of your poems, that England under Victoria is the end and all but perfect fruit of all the ages, arouses, even among the most patriotic of intelligent young Englishmen today, only a tolerant smile.

Thus have we rung out the old and rung in the new, and in the change of attitude toward the world of our fathers your reputation has for a time somewhat declined. Already, however, we are realizing that in the inevitable swing of every generation away from its predecessor there is always some excess of condemnation and more than a little of misunderstanding. A few of us already, tossing on the yeasty waves of this twentieth century in which no thinking man can believe what his father believed before him, are looking backward a little wistfully to the firm land of your time when nearly everyone seems to have been so sure of himself, of his world, and of all the important things in it—O, sure, no doubt, of a good many things that simply were not so, but still undeniably sure. We are coming to suspect that better poetry can be made out of certitude than out of doubts and hesitations. We are wondering more and more how we shall make of our materials any such sound and rock-ribbed manhood, any such wise womanhood as you made of yours. Doubtless there is a way but we have not found it yet. And while we ask and wonder thus our feeling about Victorianism undergoes a second and a subtler change. The awe is gone, but not the admiration nor the gratitude. Little by little, as this second change proceeds, the star of your fame, not long since declined somewhat, mounts again upon the sky. More attention has been given to your writing in the last five years than in the preceding twenty and it has been increasingly respectful. Not a few of us, in fact, are coming to estimate, a critic's powers with reference to what he thinks of you and of your work. If he echoes the old snar about your "Mid-Victorianism" and your championing of the "Squarearchy," we know him as a man who, without being aware of the fact, has fallen somewhat behind the times. If he recognizes in your poetry two rather sharply contrasted moods and manners, one of a decided, second rate and ephemeral and insular but the other noble, Virgilian, unsurpassed in some of the highest kinds of excellence, we know him as a man who does his own reading and thinking, and who arrives at his own conclusions without paying too much attention to contemporary chatter.

An interval certainly no shorter than that which has elapsed between your time and ours is almost always necessary for criticism to appraise a poet at his true worth, to separate his best and most characteristic work from that which others might have done as well as he. Now that this preliminary sifting has been done, we are ready, at last, to read your poetry with the intelligence it deserves, unswayed by any of the prejudices that made for and against it in your own time. This second and judicial reading, which will determine your place in the ranks of English poets, is now beginning, and indeed the verdict is already almost reached.

I can remember the time when the inevitable but always rather futile comparison between your poetry and that of your great contemporary, Robert Browning, resulted usually in his favor. His apparent profundity, his power to make us feel that we wished to think ourselves deeper thinkers than they actually were, and his highly excitable "intensity" made him almost popular in a time which everywhere showed itself incapable of distinguishing between intensity and strength. I do not say that these misconceptions have yet disappeared, but they are passing. As romantic and individualistic tendencies decline in our literature we shall see ever more clearly that your quietude and poise were not the marks of inferiority but of the very reverse. More than any other man since Landor you helped to keep alive the lamp of the classic ideal, and this will some day be counted greatly to your credit. The obvious fact that you were a consummate craftsman in verse, one of the supreme verbal artists of your generation, will not be held against you for many years longer. The man who wrote "Ulysses" can afford to wait, with perfect confidence, the ultimate decision of the years.

Sitting here in this sun-brimmed garden of a thousand-year-old town of the Cotswolds with your book on my knee, I have felt during the last hour as if you were near at hand. For I think you were the laureate, not of battles and empire but of the English home and garden. The peace and security of English homes was what you cared most about and it was of this that you sang with most authority. This place of flickering shades, everywhere rich with roses and pinks, and Canterbury bells, has made me think of you, and it is therefore to the garden that you owe the dubious tribute of this letter from one who has been these many years

Very Respectfully Yours,

O. B.

## Delicate Fruits

It lay a mile away from the little country town, shut out from the road by a noble hedge, so high that Jim Berry, the giant coal-heaver, the wonder . . . of my childhood, could not see over, so thick that no eye could peer through. It was a garden of plenty, but also a garden of the fancy, with neglected corners, rich in tangled growths and full of romantic possibilities. It was in this wider terrain that I had found the hedgehog, here, too, had seen the glowworm's delicate light, and here, . . . excited by "The Story of the Sunburnt Days," that I knew the Frenchman lurked in ambush while I at the head of my gallant troop of the Black Watch was careering with magnificent courage across the

open country where the potatoes and rhubarb and the celery grew. . . . Never was there a garden more rich in fruit. Around the western wall was trained a noble pear tree that flung its arms . . . right up to my bedroom window. . . . Over the tool shed grew a grape vine. The roof of the shed was accessible by a fibertree, the first of half a dozen that lined the garden on the side remote from the road. On sunny days there was no pleasanter place to lie than the top of the shed, with the grapes . . . ripening thick around you. . . . The spot was visible from no window. One could lie there and eat the fruit without annoying interruptions. Equally retired was the little grass-grown path that branched off from

the central gravelled path which divided the vegetable-land from the fruit garden. Here, by stooping down, one was hidden . . . by the thick rows of gooseberry bushes and raspberry canes. . . . It was my favorite spot, for there grew a delicious gooseberry. . . . small and hairy and yellow, with a delicate flavor that is as vivid today as if the forty years that lie between now and then were but a day. By this path, too, grew the green-gage trees. . . .

I loved that little grass-grown path for its seclusion as well as for its fruit. Here, with "Monte Cristo" or "Hereward the Wake," or "The Yellow Frigate," . . . one could forget the buffets of the world. . . . The egg-plum tree had no favour in my sight. Its position was too open

and palpable. . . . But the apple trees! They were the chief glory of the garden. Winter apple trees with fruit that ripened in secret; pearly trees with fruit small with rich crimson splashes on the dark green ground; hawthorned trees with fruit large, green-yellow, into which teeth crunched with crisp and juicy joy. . . .

A large quince tree grew on the other side of the hedge at the end of the garden. . . . I knew its austere fruit well. . . . its owner, an ancient man . . . on summer days used to toss me largess from his abundance. The odour of a quince brings back to me the memory of a sunny garden and a little old man over the hedge crying, "Here, my boy, catch!" —Alpha of the Plough, in "Leaves in the Wind."



Old Causeway at Stevenon. From a Drawing by W. A. Chase

## "It's Getting Up Outside"

When I left the wheel-house to go below, it was near midnight. As I opened the heavy door of the house the night howled aloud at my appearance. The night smelt pungently of salt and seaweed. The handrail was cold and wet. The wind was like ice in my nose and it tasted like iron. Sometimes the next step was at a correct distance below my feet; and then all that was under me would be swept away. I descended into the muffled saloon, which was a little box enclosing light and warmth partially submerged in the waters. . . . I got used to the murmuring transit of something that swept our outer walls in immense bounds, and the flying clang of the propeller, and the bang-clang of the rudder when it was stuck . . . and must have gone to sleep.

It was my bench which properly spoke to me. It fell away from me, I, of course, went after it, and my impression is that I met it half way in its return journey, for then there came the . . . sensation one feels in the immediate ascent of a lift. When my head struck a panel, I managed to grab my blankets, I left diagonally for a corner of the saloon accompanied by some sea-boots I met under the table. As I was slowly and carefully climbing back, the floor reversed, and I stopped falling when my head struck a panel. The panel slid gently along, and the mate's severe countenance regarded me from inside the bunk. I expected some remonstrance from a tired man who had been unfairly awakened to sleep.

"It's getting up outside. Dirty weather. Take things easy." I took them as easily as perhaps should be expected of a longshoreman. There was no more sleep, though no more was wanted. By putting my hand on the table I managed to keep where I was, even when, in those moments of greatest insecurity, the screw was roaring in mid-air. Our fascinating hanging-lamp would perform the impossible, hanging steadily out of plumb; then, when I was watching this miracle, tapped its chain and hung the other way. A regiment of boots on the floor—I suppose it was boots—would tramp to one corner, remain quiet for a while, then clatter elsewhere in a body. Towards day-break the skipper appeared in shining oil-skins, tapped the barometer, glanced at the mate and laughed because my pillow. . . . at that moment became lower than my heels, and the precipitous rug tried to smother me. I enjoyed that laugh. Later still, I saw that our dark skylight was beginning to regain its sight. Light was coming through. . . . I ventured on deck. When my face was no more than out of the hatch, what I saw was our ship's stern upturned before me. . . . It dropped out of view instantly, and exposed a hill in pursuit of us—the hill ran in to run over us—and in that very moment of crisis the slope of wet deck appeared again. The cold iron was wet and slippery, but I grasped it firmly, as though that were an essential condition of existence in such a place. From "London River," by H. M. Tomlinson.

## Old and Modern Broadsheets

What is the interest in old broadsheets, which used to be sold at the crossroads, fairs, markets, taverns; wherever crowds gathered, to enable the ballad-monger, who probably hawked his wares at the most meager wages, to dispose of them in the greatest numbers.

Many a broadsheet, taking some strange and exaggerated theme, extolled upon it to the popular fancy, as the well-known Darby ram, whose wool is described as reaching up into the sky; or the "Maiden in the Moon." Street ballads which were older than printing found their way of circulation, through the broadsheet, when that vehicle came into expression; and booksellers who brought them out kept postmasters busy turning out songs and ballads by the score; and after the printing of them at the back of their shop, sent out apprentices and ballad-mongers with a great pack of sheets under their arms for sale.

For as an old verse says (quoted by Mr. Order & Bonina, in the Modern Language Review):

"Thence I receive them and then sell 'em to some market place or alley And settle down judiciously Begin to sing—The people soon Gather about to hear the tune One stretches out his hand and cries Come let us have it; what's the time? But one poor halfpenny says I And sure you cannot that deny Here, take it, then, says he. . . ."

and humming it and learning it as he goes, the verse clings. Fortunately it is the broadsheet, as a question found its way to the coffee house where literati and lords were gathered, and caught the interest of the group of listeners and conversationalists, so that its popularity was assured.

Here are some of the features of old broadsheets: They were long and narrow, sometimes, to hold just one ballad; or sometimes of a shape and size to hold several; and sometimes done on a double sheet. They were decorated with the most dashing and descriptive, sometimes appropriate and oftentimes most incongruous woodcuts; woodcuts which were at first added decorations and must have enhanced the sentimental value of the ballads to such of the country maids who hung them in their dairies or sing while they were at churning. But later when the broadsheet was replaced by the news letter and other more intellectual agencies, and then fell into disrepute, woodcuts were used indiscriminately, worn or impossible woodcuts, piled on in twos or threes; or misfits, which were inevitably used for certain kinds of scenes, were called into use to decorate the top or bottom of a broadsheet. But the popularity of certain famous ballads never waned; so that they continued to be reprinted and reprinted for decades in many cases.

The "Poetry Bookshop" in London, at the sign of the Flying Fame, brings out every once in so often a broadsheet in the old manner, which charms a circle of admirers. The work of Loyd Fraser, among

these, is interesting. "The Wind" is typical:

When the wind spoke to me  
He spoke of the sea  
And of deserts and plains  
And of Devonshire lanes  
And of harebells of blue  
That he slips his hands through  
Now is that what the wind has  
spoken to you?

Also in line with the old broadsheet is the work of Elizabeth Yents (sister to William Butler Yeats), who brought out the old Irish songs of the countryside; songs ancient, modern and derived, actual songs of the roadside, about twelve a year, for a period of twelve years, sold in London and Dublin. They were illustrated by Jack Yeats; and had among them contributions from the pen of Padraic Colum, and Synge; and some were set to music.

In America, the Sunwise Turn in the old manner has brought out broadsheets which have been watched with interest and sent out in lieu of messages and greetings.

Amy Lowell wrote one of these, the first of the series, which has a characteristic liveliness:

Ballads for Sale  
with the subtitle,—

"Fresh New Ballads with the ink scarce dried upon them";

Have a ballad, good people,  
A sheet of song-words just pulled from the press  
A new song all a-flutter in the wind,  
Did you hear the drum and fife  
And the boys and girls calling down the streets?  
Throw up your windows,  
You, who live in the square,  
For I am passing your doors  
With sheets and sheets of songs. . . .

A collection of old broadsheet ballads, to the number of thirteen, then, and, resides at Magdalen College in Cambridge, the collection which Samuel Pepys completed from the John Selden collection. It is the oldest and most complete collection of old broadsheet ballads.

## Light

Translated for The Christian Science Monitor

The shadows are growing pale, it is the hour  
When the morning, fresh and fair,  
Will be sprinkled with the rosy water  
That the dawn is soon to shed.

The sky is faintly tinged  
With immature virgin whiteness;  
And the light, victorious over the shadows,  
Makes its dwelling of the firmament.

Over the snowy summits in the east  
It scatters opals and pearls,  
Which the fountain copies in its crystal water.

The veil of the morning mist grows thin,  
And everything plays, everything laughs.

On earth below as in the sky above,  
—Manuel José Othon. Translated from the Spanish by Alice Stone Blackwell.

## Holy Aspiration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the inherent qualities of the human mind, perhaps one of the most potent is aspiration. Whatever one's experience or station, the desire to realize an experience rightly or wrongly deemed higher is a prime mover in one's plans and activities. To aspire to learning and scholarly achievement is worthy, but perhaps not so usual, because it often involves worldly sacrifices. To aspire is a human habit that is worthy of consideration; but too often is disappointment involved and experienced when the goal has been achieved.

There is but one aspiration which, if rightly pursued, will bring with it all that is good and worthy along all lines. The Psalmist voiced this true ambition when he said, "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." The holy aspiration expressed in these words is innate in every one; for whether he recognize it or not, there is no one who does not desire to be Christlike. A misunderstanding of what such a desire may involve often, however, turns one aside from the true course, or at least deters one's progress in the right direction.

Christian Science teaches that it is possible to be successful along all worthy lines and at the same time to be Christlike. Indeed, to be Christlike and to be a failure at the same time is not possible. This is plainly revealed by an intelligent study of the life of Christ Jesus. Christian Science, in elucidating and demonstrating the teachings of Christ Jesus, makes plain the road to wholesome success. Through the study and application of its teachings, thousands are being lifted from experiences made unhappy by unnecessary limitation of activity and usefulness; but it is necessary to apply these teachings intelligently and correctly in order to experience healing.

It is a common custom among many religions to express one's aspiration through prayer; and referring to this method on page 8 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science, presents three qualities without which the motive of aspiration would seem helpless. She writes, "If we feel the aspiration, humility, gratitude, and

love which our words express,—this God accepts; and it is wise not to try to deceive ourselves or others, for 'there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed.'"

Humility is the attitude first mentioned, for without humility no footing can be gained toward a higher goal. Perhaps the experience of James and John, the sons of Zebedee, as set forth in the Gospel of Mark, is a striking instance of aspiration without humility. John, that close and much loved disciple of Jesus, and James, who had heard so quickly the call of the Master and had left all to follow him,—these two, in their zeal to serve the blessed Master, aspired to sit, one on the right and the other on the left hand of Jesus. But Jesus said to them, "Can ye drink of the cup that I drink of?" Perhaps the gentle rebuke was uncomprehended, or perhaps there was still an absence of humility when they answered, "We can," testifying to their conception of their ability and willingness to stand the test Jesus presented. But it was finally necessary for the Master to speak plainly; and he said, "To sit on my right hand and on my left hand is not mine to give; but it shall be given to them for whom it is prepared." We know that these two faithful disciples must have heeded well the lesson, because of the great good they accomplished throughout all the subsequent experiences and work of the disciples, as recorded in the Gospels.

Then there must be gratitude for every step gained, every victory won, every struggle experienced. If we would awake in God's likeness, just recognition of progress made is most wholesome, and humble; for just recognition includes gratitude to the Author of all good.

And lastly, love must be there in order for the aim and motive involved to be a righteous aspiration. This love precludes false pride and self-love, since to be worthy the cause for which one labors, one must be far beyond self and selfish interests; and the aim to be Christlike would never admit of unworthiness. Surely it is recognized everywhere that the Master did nothing without love; and so to be Christlike one must manifest love.

So, whatever the worthy aspiration of each one of us may be, let us remember we can best realize that aspiration by becoming more and more Christlike, by humbly learning the sweet will of God, by gratefully laboring, and by earnestly and actively loving God and all mankind.

"He that has made my heaven secure,  
Will here all good provide:  
While Christ is rich, can I be poor?  
What can I want being  
O God, I cast my care on Thee;  
I triumph and adore;  
Henceforth my great concern shall be  
To love and praise Thee more."

## Triplet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a yard which I know  
By the side of the sea,  
Yellow violets grow,  
In a yard which I know  
They look up from below  
To the yellow broom tree,  
In a yard which I know  
By the side of the sea.

L. Belle Perfect.

## Hearn's Methods

February 6, 1893.

Dear Chamberlain,—

Your letter about the method of composition has come,—far more lucid than my rather vague epistle on the same subject which I now find requires some further explanation. Of course I did not mean printed pages,—only MS. pp. like this: I could not make one hundred and fifty good printed 12mo pages in less than four months under very favourable circumstances and with the hardest work. Besides, I am speaking of forced composition. Inspirational work, emotional work, is just twenty times harder. If it can be measured at all. Too much importance cannot be attached to the value of an emotion,—the "kernel," as you so aptly term it. But this comes only with feeling. . . . I am talking now, perhaps, as if I were a big instead of a very small writer; but the truth is that the cost is greater in proportion to the smallness of original power. I have had to rewrite pages fifty times. It is like a groping for something you know is inside the stuff, but it is a delight to saunter along this old Causeway noting beauties at every turn, old houses, trees, water courses, cobbled stones, and not least the inhabitants, still gossiping at their doors as of yore, and still picturesque in spite of modern ways and garments.

Didactic work is one of the hardest of course. Nothing is harder to write than a primer. Simplicity combined with force is required; and that combination requires immense power. . . . And as you excellently observe, the effect of the work is in direct ratio to the pains taken to produce it by a master hand. This takes no small time to learn. What apparent ease in writing means I regret to say that I only learned a few years ago; if I had learned sooner, it would have done me much good.

Otherwise your method in all points like mine, I have to do much exclusion of "very," "that," and "whiches," to modify verbs. Every important word seems to me to have three qualities: form, sound, and colour. After the first and last have been considered, follows the question of the rhythm of the sentence. This I think may approach blank verse, at the termination of paragraphs, if a strong emotion be expressed. It may be smooth as oil, if the effect to be produced is smooth,—or rough, or violent as may be. But all this is never done by rule,—only by instinctive feeling. . . . In the body of a paragraph too much flow and rhythm seems to hurt the effect. Full force is best reserved for the casting-throw of the whole thought or emotion. I should like now to go through many paragraphs written years ago, and sober them down.

Faithfully,  
Lafcadio Hearn.  
—From "The Japanese Letters of Lafcadio Hearn," Edited by Elizabeth Blizard.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## Chank-Tun-Un-Gi

AS THE popularity of Camp Chanktunungki increased and more boys enrolled, the original mess hall became inadequate, so last year a new hall was erected at a cost of \$14,000, every dollar being raised by private subscription and applied where it would do most good. Only for utility, though the building is not had from an architectural viewpoint. Such an expensive hall may seem an extravagance and getting away from the Scout idea. But as the chief said: "You can safely take a few boys to a crude camp in the woods, but when you have over 100 to care for, sanitary conditions become paramount."

The new mess hall will accommodate 250 boys at mealtime. It is equipped with all modern conveniences and is perched upon a hill, with a driveway over which trucks can be driven into the basement; a dumb-waiter conveys material to the main floor. A wonderful range has been installed on which more than 100 griddle cakes can be baked at one time and the kitchen is supplied with everything in the way of cooking utensils. The tableware is substantial, and the food served is not only of good quality and palatable, but well cooked and served in considerable variety.

Every day who enrolls in camp has to serve his turn as kitchen police—pare potatoes, bring in fuel, wash and wipe dishes and wait on the tables. No favorites are played and while K. P. duty is not popular, there is no grumbling because all are served alike. The nightly camp fire is another place where every lad has to serve his turn and perform some stunt for the entertainment of his fellows.

There are four camps every summer, each lasting for 13 days, beginning on Monday and closing the second Saturday, with one week intervening between camps. The highest number of boys in any one camp last year was 154, but the attendance is larger this year. A flat charge of \$9 is made for each boy for each camp, but a few earn their way through special services. Both the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs sent delegations of poor boys to camps last year. One troop of these came from an orphan asylum and the boys were particularly hard for the Scouts to manage. They were not used to the sturdy independence of the regular Scout troops, and failed to comprehend readily the camp ethics which sufficed for the boys raised in their own homes. One day one of the orphans came in charge of his troop, and was directed by boys deputized for the job. When they returned, hot and dirty, from several miles of tramping, they discovered that the culprit had merely walked out of one of the camp entrances, down a quarter of a mile to the entrance, and had been on the reservation all the time they had been searching for him.

Those Unforgettable Camp Fires. The camp fires encourage initiative, imagination and self-confidence in the boys and it is surprising what originality is sometimes displayed. I remember one weird playlet where a trapper is shown cooking his supper in a lonely camp. He retires, sleeps, and is aroused by some large animal which overturns his coffee pot while prowling around the camp. Arising in anger, the trapper seizes his hatchet, cut off the beast's tail and drives it from camp. Then he calmly lights his fire, cooks and eats the tail and retires again. Enter the beast, wallowing and looking for its lost tail. Finally, in fury, the trapper opens his door, recovers its tail and exits joyfully. This playlet elicited loud and long applause. Silly? Certainly, but how many reading adults have not grinned and chuckled over some of Frank R. Stockton's tales, founded on boyhood experiences just as silly? The normal growing boy is endowed with a strong sense of humor, and the more it can be developed along healthy lines, the happier is his after life apt to be. It begets friendships and will help to carry him triumphantly through many troubles.

One day last summer, during the swimming hour, the melody of an Indian chant came from up the creek and attracted the attention of the bathers. Around the bend came two canoes, propelled by Indian boys, returned in all the panoply of war. The surprise and delight of the boys was not lessened by the discovery that the gaudy Indian paraphernalia was worn by a genial city physician and his wife and that the canoes were loaded with ripe watermelons. What a hundred or more healthy boys can do to two canoeists of watermelons is something that would surprise the compiler of vital statistics. Reminds me of an old backwoods Methodist preacher who was watching his three hunky boys satisfy their appetites. Said he: "You could skin a boy and his skin wouldn't hold what he can eat at one meal."

Its Own Movie Film. Chanktunungki has its own two-reel movie film, which has been exhibited to many audiences and has proved a great advertisement for the Boy Scouts. The scenes are laid in and near the camp, and the action is carried through with all the verve of the wildest western drama. A tramp has committed depredations in the neighborhood and his capture is effected by two Scouts. One remains on watch, while the other climbs a big tree and finally attracts the attention of two other Scouts at quite a distance, who have with them their field glasses for bird study. They take a wig-wagged message and rescue the camp. Over hill and dale the Scouts rush to the rescue and arrive at the critical moment when the tramp has discovered the sentinel and is trying to choke the brave boy.

It has always retained. On an autumn night, when the air is chilly, the door of the "nut hatch" is covered with a thick layer of fresh straw and a big fire blazes in front of it, it is one of the snuggest places imaginable in which to spend a night and is mighty popular on occasions.

It is rarely that the boys are not amenable to the slightest command, but on one occasion a troop of newcomers became irrepressible, perhaps hysterical would be a better word, and were so noisy as to keep the camp in an uproar at night. After several admonitions, Assistant Chief Norton took those lads from their tents.

Looking Down on the Tents of Chank-Tun-Un-Gi From the Side of the Hill.

type, who drifted in from no-ones-knows-where four or five years ago, and adopted the camp; Billy, the goat, and Tom, the burro, a more recent acquisition. These animals are in the thick of things all the time, and are to be found where there are most boys. Bob thinks he is essential to the proper carrying out of the daily program, and he knows the schedule as well as any Scout. He always escorts the band and his particular duty is to oversee the firing of the sunset gun. He squares himself by a good spring start, and when the little cannon is discharged he frantically chases the smoke for a few feet. The mild and affectionate dispositions of these animals, in almost daily association with more than 100 vigorous boys, is sufficient to make them a credit to kindness to animals.

[This is the second of three articles on Chank-Tun-Un-Gi. The first appeared July 19. Third will appear July 26.]

## Industrial Schools in Liverpool

Liverpool, Eng. Special Correspondence. FOR various reasons, a special interest attaches to the survey of industrial education in Liverpool. The great gateway of industrial England, its own industrial importance is manifestly increasing, and speeding now more rapidly than ever in the wake of its triumphant commercial progress. And the cosmopolitan nature of its population, the wide sweep of its interests, coupled with a high zeal for educational progress, make it second to no other city in the all-round development of facilities for technical education.

The university itself reflects to a large extent, by the nature of its largest and most active departments, the quality of its service to the economic activities of the region. It holds a high record of achievement in its schools of commerce, of chemistry and of engineering. Here is a reminder of the importance of Liverpool as a market for cotton, wheat and timber, as the center of a great soap and chemical industry, and more subtly suggestive—a great harbor where ships lie to load, discharge and rest.

But, in addition to the university, the work of the technical schools under the city's education committee penetrates a wider area and has a larger number of points of contact with industry and commerce. Technical education in Liverpool goes back to 1825, to the founding of the Mechanics' Institute, one of the first in the country. The object of this school was to provide the mechanic with the means of acquiring knowledge of laws of natural science on which the operations of his art are founded, and in its first session classes were held in arithmetic, mathematics, geometry, architectural design and "ship drafting."

A great stimulus was given to the country at large for the development of technical education by the International Exhibition of 1881; various natural science classes were started in towns so wide apart as Aberdeen, Wigan and Bristol; and in Liverpool, in 1881, a school of science was founded, its object "to aid the industrial classes and others in procuring instruction in science." This was followed in 1870 by the starting of operative science classes. Meager and primitive as these early efforts were, they nevertheless quickened the community's interest in these and other forms of education and they represent important landmarks in the development of the present organization.

of protest. Native or foreign-born, no favorites are played and none but earned advancement is tolerated. Millionaire and new-boy compete on absolutely even terms and the winner is heartily congratulated by his adversary—there is no grudging and "passing the buck" is extremely unpopular.

It is estimated that at least 5000 to 6000 boys have availed themselves of the advantages of Chanktunungki since it was established, for at least one camp, and it is a matter of record that so far there has never been a fatal or even a serious accident. It is safe to say that the same number of boys turned loose to follow their own devices would register quite a number of more or less serious casualties.

Chanktunungki possesses three mascots: Bob, a mongrel dog of police

## Honor System in State Universities

IN A handbook published by the Associated Students of the University of California appears: "The existence of student self-government is made possible by the development among the student body of a community conscience known as the honor system. This spirit is our most cherished tradition, and is inspired by the high ideals of truth upon which a university must always rest. In regard to the classroom, it stands for the intolerance by students of the giving or receiving of aid during examinations and the dishonesty of any act whatsoever which may affect the character of a student."

Forestry, and Home Economics, however, voted to continue the system. There is considerable agitation in the University of Arizona among prominent students to bring the honor system to that campus, but although the matter was brought to a vote it was voted down. The demand for it in some quarters still continues, however. Two years ago the students in the College of Law adopted an honor system, and in the second semester of the academic year 1925-26 the senior class of the College of Engineering voted for it.

The law school in the University of Oregon operated the honor system in its most complete form, but in no

and the session continued until 3 o'clock the following morning. The committee recommended that one of the boys withdraw permanently from the law school, and that the other withdraw until the opening of the following school year. Both students acted readily upon that recommendation. Since then there has been one additional case. When I called the student before me and told him I would present the matter to the student body he asked permission to leave at once, which permission was granted.

"In order to keep the idea before the student group a meeting of the students is held early each fall, and among other things one of the older students will talk upon the question of honor in the law school. Repeated inquiries among the older students convince me that our plan is working exceedingly well."

It is only fair to state that the group carrying out such a plan is comparatively small, numbering only 68 this year. It is to be noted, too, that the members of it have had three, or even four years of college work previous to the law course, so that they are fairly mature. "In view of the fact," says Dean Hale, "that the legal profession stresses particularly the matter of professional ethics, my own feeling is that if we could not in the law school operate satisfactorily under the honor system we ought not to operate at all."

The Responsibility. Some five years ago the students in the School of Business Administration at the University of Oregon were asked to vote on the honor system. The plan was voted down by a narrow margin. The faculty did not handle the election, but E. C. Robbins, dean of the School of Business Administration, is under the impression that the upper classmen voted heartily for the system, but that a large enough number of under classmen voted against it to swing it to the negative side. "Personally," declares Mr. Robbins, "I am in favor of the honor system, provided students are first educated to a point where they are willing to accept the responsibilities of the system."

A dozen or 15 years ago the university of Kansas inaugurated the honor system at the desire of the faculty. It existed for several years, and was then discontinued by a vote of the university senate. It seems to be the opinion of the university officials that a movement initiated by the students themselves would have been of longer duration. When the faculty proposed it, only a small majority favored the proposition, and eventually the student offices came to be held by those who were not in sympathy with the system, and it was abolished. During this year students in the R. O. T. C. have adopted an honor system that has been approved by the university senate. Other departments are now considering the adoption of an honor system, and coming up in this way, officials of the university have faith in the ultimate success of the system.

[This is the second of two articles on the Honor System. The first appeared July 15.]

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## Books for the Baltic States

London, Eng. Staff Correspondence. HAVE you any books in English you would like to give away? Novels, poetry, grammars, books on natural science, mathematics, political economy, history—almost anything? If so, you have a chance of helping in the great work of spreading Anglo-Saxon culture and ideals in a part of the world that knows something of these blessings and would like to know a great deal more.

The Baltic States—those little Phoenixes, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which are now arising from the ashes of centuries of bondage—are crying out for English books. Perhaps it would be more proper to say they are yearning for such books, because they have said little about it. They would buy if they could, but they are not rich enough—it would cost an Estonian student the price of a week's board and lodging to buy one decent English book; Letts and Lithuanians are little better off, and none wish to beg.

Interest in Anglo-Saxon Culture. History plays a considerable part in creating the unfulfilled wish for Anglo-Saxon culture in this little known part of Europe. Ground down between the pre-war German and Russian millstones, peoples decimated, homes burnt, countries ravaged, these three Baltic republics have little to thank their old-time neighbors for. Thus Dorpat, now called Tartu, the university town in Estonia where the Eighteenth International Temperance Conference is to be held this year, has been burned to the ground by an invader three times—the last time during the reign of Peter the Great, whose generals left only a few hundred inhabitants alive in what had been a prosperous city. Other places were left worse off still; few, very few, any better.

During the nineteenth century, a number of the descendants of the survivors emigrated to England and America. There is, for instance, a considerable colony, now almost entirely of Lithuanians near Glasgow; number of Estonians, while many Letts have gathered in and around Chicago, New York and Washington. Their friends and relations at home have heard glowing tales of their new surroundings. Moreover, when the three little states won their freedom at the end of the Great War they owed much to the

work of the British Mission and to the American Red Cross, who supplied their most pressing needs and incidentally left behind a keen desire to know more about the two countries which had brought help when it was so needed. Neither the gratitude nor the desire has disappeared.

Foundations of Friendship. In a recent talk with the writer, the Estonian Minister to the Court of St. James's, Dr. Oskar Kallas, mentioned a few other ways—besides giving surplus books—in which Great Britain and the United States could help to perpetuate and satisfy the interest of the Baltic States in things Anglo-Saxon. He advocated, for example, an exchange of teachers, say five a year, with each of the three republics. It would cost little, he said, but would mean much. Perhaps also an exchange of students might be arranged—"au pair." Even two or three a year would be a channel, for international friendship. Finally, perhaps some business men with an eye to the future might be persuaded to give a young Estonian, or Lett, or Lithuanian, a year's training in their offices. The money would not be wasted, any more than the kindness, for when trained, the young men would go back to their respective countries and would in due course be ready to open up business relations with their English and American benefactors. It must not be forgotten in this connection that the Baltic States are the natural gateway to Russia, and Russia will not always be outside the comity of nations but will one day be a mighty factor in the world.

But books—they are the first and most urgent need. Lithuania and Estonia, perhaps, would need more than Latvia, which received 50,000 books from England shortly after the war ended. But even 50,000 books do not go very far with a country larger than Belgium and a population of about 2,000,000, especially when the books are nearer 10 than five years old. The ministers and consuls of the three countries will be only too glad to receive them and forward them. Any ordinary almanac or year book will give the .dresses.

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## EDITORIALS

From time to time some progress is registered in the formation of a Locarno pact for the Balkans.

### A Locarno for the Balkans

The reports are intermittent, and as nothing definite is accomplished, skepticism is occasionally expressed. But there is indeed good reason to believe that while perhaps the information of the imminence

of the signature is premature, efforts are truly being expended for the better organization of the Balkan countries on a foundation of friendship and common understanding. Whether the hopes that are entertained are expressed formally in a document is not perhaps the most important matter. What is more important is the unquestionable tendency on the part of the southeastern states of Europe to bury their differences and to co-operate. Certainly since 1921 the relations between the various powers in this part of Europe have never been anything like so good as they are now. No longer are they in perpetual conflict. The former feuds are gradually being appeased. Thus the conflict between Bulgaria and the country which used to be known as Serbia has practically come to an end. There is at least a partial reconciliation. Doubtless the loan of £2,500,000 to Bulgaria for the purposes of aiding in the establishment of the refugees of Thrace and Macedonia is not without its influence. The Bulgarian Foreign Minister recently made the friendliest declarations toward Yugoslavia, in Belgrade. The authorities of Sofia, if they have not entirely renounced Macedonia, have resigned themselves to the situation.

Moreover, Greece seems to be on much better terms with Yugoslavia. For three years there has been a latent quarrel with regard to the port of Saloniki. It can no longer become acute. The Greek Foreign Minister announces that Yugoslavia will obtain facilities of transport and a free zone. Thus another cause of dispute would appear to vanish as so many other causes of dispute have vanished in recent years. One cannot expect that every difficulty can be adjusted immediately, but problem after problem is being solved with good will and patience. It is to be noted that Rumania has diplomatically forwarded the rapprochement between Yugoslavia and Greece. There is a growing consciousness that the interests of all the nations which are compelled to live side by side are similar and that they can better be served by amicable arrangements than by a process of constant bickering.

Further, it is an excellent sign that Italy is helping. There may be room for differences of opinion regarding certain aspects of Italian foreign policy. Mussolini has ambitions in Africa, and perhaps in the Near East. He has adopted bellicose language toward Germany. In regard to France, even, he has sometimes assumed an aggressive manner. Nor can one forget the Corfu incident and other similar exhibitions of policy. Yet it is the very recollection of these phases of Italian diplomacy which serves to throw into relief the helpful part that Italy has played in the negotiations which are slowly but surely making possible a Balkan Locarno. Whether Italy remains officially outside the combination, or fully participates, one must rejoice in the manifestations of Italian sympathy with the creation of a Balkan accord.

Needless to say, France and the great powers of Europe generally will look with complete favor on the moves which should lead to the assured tranquillity of southeast Europe. No one can possibly desire discord in these regions. Everyone has reason to be apprehensive of Balkan quarrels, since, as M. Poincaré has shown in his "Mémoires," and it has been shown before for years prior to the Great War, European statesmen dreaded some event in the Balkans which would be as a spark to gunpowder. Their apprehensions were not baseless. No European statesman who is capable of learning the lessons of history would have further incipient trouble in the Balkans. It is highly important that peace should be preserved there. Therefore, the promise that in the Balkans jealousies, suspicions, fears and hatreds are being allayed is particularly welcome.

The case of the wets against the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act was submitted to the Sixty-ninth Congress in the shape of various "modification" and "nullification" bills, every one of which was consigned to the official waste basket. The net outcome, therefore, of all the arguments there presented was: precisely nothing. The public hearings on these bills, however, served a useful purpose in that they showed unmistakably a general agreement among the liquor interests to the effect that a return to conditions such as were present before prohibition was so strongly opposed to the people's will as to be impossible of realization.

### An Instance of Liquor Logic

It was also conceded that there is not the slightest possibility of the rescinding of the Eighteenth Amendment, nor any indication that the Volstead Act can be amended so as to permit the sale of alcoholic beverages now under the ban. The opposition to the existing law has, therefore, taken refuge in the demand for the adoption of a system of government controlled sales of liquor, similar to that in effect in the Province of Quebec.

The process by which this conclusion is reached illustrates the "logic" of the anti-prohibition forces. The indiscriminate sale of liquors, they say, is not to be thought of as a public policy. The evils attendant on the sale by licensed drinking places were so grievous that an aroused popular conscience insisted upon taking the national and state governments out of partnership with the liquor traffic. The American people decided by the proper constitutional methods that their government should no longer sanction the making or selling of intoxicating liquor, or derive a revenue therefrom.

That having become the settled policy of the Nation, it is now proposed that the national or state governments shall enter directly into the business of supplying alcoholic beverages at retail to all who wish to buy.

In other words, liquor selling under government licenses and regulation was such a failure that the people arose and drove it out. Because after a few years' trial the prohibition law is not yet wholly effective, the remedy is to make the liquor traffic respectable by putting it in the hands of government agencies!

While the public has not been permitted to read the record of the deliberations of the unofficial delegates in conference in Des Moines, Ia., for the purpose of outlining plans by which relief for agriculture may be obtained, the important fact is disclosed that the conference took no action in the direction of forming, at least for the present, a third political party. Steps were taken, however, to induce farm states other than those represented at the meeting to organize their own committees, evidently with the end in view of bringing political pressure to bear, in case the movement, still confined to activities within the Republican Party, is unsuccessful. There was no indication that those participating in the conference believed they were fighting for a lost cause, despite the failure of Congress at the last session to approve any of the farm relief measures proposed. But it was made quite clear that the farmers represented will look directly to President Coolidge, rather than to some of his advisers who, they declare, have exerted an influence, at least in Congress, which has prevented agriculture being given a place in the protective system.

It was made quite clear at the meeting that the so-called Farm Bloc Republicans realize that their only hope of obtaining the relief they demand is in compelling their party to extend the benefits of the protective tariff to the industry in which they feel themselves chiefly interested. No doubt the realization came to them that it would be futile to attempt, by an open alliance with the traditional foes of the protective policy, to revise the tariff—as to insure the relief sought. Logically, it must be agreed that legislation can only be passed by the votes of Republicans, and its approval, as certainly, must be at the hands of a Chief Executive whose sympathies are assured.

Thus it seems that matters stand, after the Des Moines conference, about where they stood before it was held. That there is a formidable array of nominally Republican states lined up in support of the Farm Bloc program is undeniable. But are the senators and representatives from those states in any stronger position, strategically, than they were when they combined to defeat the Fess substitute for the McNary-Haugen bill, disapproved in advance by the President, and which unquestionably would have received at his hands a prompt and final veto? The delegates to the Iowa conference have at least tacitly admitted that they are not prepared to destroy the protective tariff policy. Their declaration, "Protection for all, or protection for none," sounds ominous enough, and somewhat alarming. But it will not be taken seriously, except as indicating the determination of the Farm Bloc leaders to continue their fight along the lines previously followed.

In one important particular the announced program of the conference failed to meet its specifications. It was declared that it would develop into a distinctly anti-Coolidge uprising. The meeting carefully avoided any action which might be construed as an attack upon the President. Likewise, this being the case, it refrained from espousing the cause of any prospective candidate who might be willing to enter the lists in the presidential campaign of 1928. The effort of the Farm Bloc leaders now is, apparently, to elect as many senators and representatives identified with their movement as possible in November next. Increased numbers would, no doubt, fortify them in their effort to compel what they regard as an equitable distribution of benefits of protection.

State relief of the poor has become a pressing problem in Britain. An official bill is before the House of Commons to empower the Government as a temporary measure to replace by nominated commissioners such "Guardians of the Poor" (persons now elected by popular vote to distribute Government help to those in need) as may be found to misuse their office. Permanent legislation is also under preparation whereby the duties of these Guardians are to be transferred eventually to local bodies entrusted with the raising as well as with the spending of taxes.

Events in West Ham, a London slum area, where the Guardians have incurred debt to the extent of £2,000,000, owing to their distributing larger sums than it has been found possible to raise from the taxpayers, have been the immediate occasion of the action now being taken. In a statement made in the House of Commons by A. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, is disclosed a remarkable state of affairs. Referring to the elections of Guardians in West Ham, Mr. Chamberlain said in part:

Unfortunately, it is common knowledge that, as a matter of fact, these elections are fought and won upon promises of extended relief, that those who refuse to make such promises are accused of intending to stop relief altogether, that people in receipt of relief are allowed to go about as canvassers, and that, in short, there reigns in some parts open and unabashed corruption. . . . I mean that the system naturally tends to set one candidate against another, bidding for the support of the electors by promising extra relief.

That is what I mean by corruption. . . . Not only do you have a sort of competition between one candidate and another, but there is even a further sort of competition between one board and another to show which can give the greater amount of relief. . . . The case of West Ham has got to be considered in the light of these general considerations. . . . and it is, unfortunately, the fact that there the majority of the Board of Guardians appear from time to time to have committed themselves to those whom they describe as the people outside, by which pre-

sumably they mean those in receipt of relief, that they take their orders from those who have to receive benefits from them.

The case of West Ham has been taken as an example, but West Ham is not the only locality in Britain where the existing system of state aid for the poor has come under criticism. The problem is not merely one of administration. It concerns also the effects upon the providence, the industry, and the self-respect of those who receive such aid. Assistance in need must certainly be given, but care has also to be taken that state aid does not diminish self-help. It is a problem largely of postwar origin. It arose in Britain after the Napoleonic struggle of the last century just as it has arisen now. Its solution is to be found, not in any one legislative measure but in sustained co-operation between those who have and those who need, so that one may minister to the other.

The interesting disclosure is made in news dispatches from a town on the border line between New York State and Canada through which many tourists pass, that some confusion and no little resentment has been caused by the enforcement of a somewhat strict rule defining dutiable imports. It has been a time-honored practice, it appears, to permit the passage, duty free, of commodities purchased by tourists and travelers from the United States where the value thereof is not more than \$100. For some reason not fully disclosed, it seems to have been decided that this exemption shall no longer be allowed except in cases where the purchaser or purchasers have remained at least four days, and this despite what appears to be the clear provisions of the present tariff law. This is quoted as stating "that up to, but not exceeding, \$100 in value of articles acquired abroad by such residents of the United States for personal or household use, or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty."

Of course, it is realized that the plain language of this section of the law cannot be ignored unless those against whom such interpretation as is now being put upon it is applied are violating its intent. Probably it will be found that in all cases where the exemption is denied, those who have been compelled to pay the usual ad valorem tax have been penalized, if they are blameless, for the abuse of the privilege by others. Perhaps there never has been a time when there was a greater volume of travel to Canada from the United States than during the present season. It would not be surprising to learn that the exemption provided to encourage legitimate tourist traffic has been capitalized by smugglers who have found it profitable to pass and repass the border with the maximum amount of merchandise commodities allowed. The automobile has shortened the distances between Rome's Point and other towns south of the boundary and the Canadian markets, in which linens, furs and other English goods which have been imported into the Dominion duty free are offered for sale at prices much lower than they can be bought in the United States.

No doubt it will be found that the exemption will be denied only to those who are unable to show, at least circumstantially, their good faith and fairness. The law, in its broad terms, is made to apply generally. It would be a physical impossibility, as readily appears, for the transatlantic tourist to violate its letter in the manner adopted by the agile traveler who may find it possible to cross and recross the northern boundary once or twice a day in an automobile. Those who undertake such deceptions certainly have no cause to complain because they are denied a privilege accorded to bona fide tourists.

Without wishing to point the finger, with the comment, "I told you so," one is still justified in calling attention once more to the right-about-face stand which has been taken of late in medical circles toward the iodized salt and iodized water which a year or so ago was being so vigorously pushed as a remedy for a prevalent disorder. In a bulletin recently issued, the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau of New York carries a deadly parallel story under the captions, "Then" and "Now." Just a couple of quotations are sufficient for present purposes. Under the former heading we read in part:

The New York State Department of Health even went so far as to say that "It seems possible that the most practicable way to eliminate the disease would be to compel, by federal enactment, the iodization of all table salt carried in interstate trade," as reported in the New York State Journal of Medicine, March 30, 1925.

Under the latter heading is included the following:

The monthly bulletin, Indiana State Board of Health, December, 1925, in an editorial item on the "Indiscriminate Use of Iodine" says:

"The indiscriminate use of iodine by physicians, health officers or laymen in giving drugs to school children may result in much harm. . . . There is a very real danger in the indiscriminate use of iodine in gaseous conditions and particularly in self-administration of organic iodine in the popular tablet form. . . ."

Thousands on both sides of the Atlantic know of Sir Alfred Robbins' many years of devoted service in the cause of Freemasonry and for this reason if for no other his recent tribute to "the cordiality and wonderful kindness of many American ladies closely associated with Freemasons," who welcomed Lady Robbins and himself on his visit to America, will be read with no little interest. "For their good works, I sincerely admire them," he said in this connection when submitting the toast of the evening, that of "The Ladies," at a banquet given by the Authors' Club, "for their friendliness I deeply thank them; and though I stand where I did concerning any probable association of women with the English craft, I shall never lose my feeling of admiration for these American ladies." Elsewhere in his address, he said:

The toast of "The Ladies" is one I have very seldom proposed, because of my manifest unfitness to perform so gallant a task; but I always approach it with the awe and reverence due from the lesser to the greater half. As a Freemason, therefore, I give the toast with all sincerity, because from our earliest moments in the Craft we are taught to reverence women.

There is a certain irony in the fact that the same man who once proposed a law to compel the iodization of all table salt carried in interstate trade, should now be found advocating the use of iodine in gaseous conditions and particularly in self-administration of organic iodine in the popular tablet form. . . .

## Through the Straits of Messina

WE HAD been playing deck games most of the day—light, quoits, tennis and minor sport—strangers all, but possessed with that good-fellowship and natural ease into which a sea voyage dissolves the most baccalaurean crust.

Whether it is that the mere forcible juxtaposition for six weeks makes friendliness a human necessity, or whether it is the old saying at work that understanding compels affection, or whether the ever-freshening air blows in from the clean expanses of open seas a purifying and unbelittling sense of brotherhood—whether it is any or all of those, the deck of a P. & O. liner is a very rookery of good feeling.

Even those who loiter in chairs, or sit primly on the wooden seats and try to hide their faces behind the ubiquitous Tauchnitz paper cover, do so with a dubious air, as a kitten which peers furtively from a cupboard, welcoming discovery and a friendly hand and pursuit.

There was, indeed, one corner, an angle of a funnel, where there was always to be seen, above the blank back view of a deck chair, a broad panama, concealing the nature of the sitter. This, however, we were content to let pass, on either of two assumptions: the owner was a Celebrity, and therefore entitled to—nay, to be encouraged in—an intriguing seclusion; or the panama concealed for the most part a void, in this way reserving a little withdrawing place for its owner when he wished to retire from the noisy throng to contemplate, in this seclusion, the perfection of sea and sky. And with this we did not mind sympathizing.

But now it had grown too dark to play more, and we stood in little groups along the rails, looking out over the sea. A faint pulse from the engines thrilled through the planking of the deck, and there was a steady rushing of swirled waters past the long, dark sides, forcing out in little runnels of foam to break, some ten yards from the ship, in pale cascades over the darkening blue. In the daytime these widening ripples of spray had caught delicate rainbows from the sun: one could almost see, with the ancients, the diaphanous swarms of the sea-nymphs. More and more drew to the side in little groups, talking gently. Here sounded a soft laugh, and again the low under-ripple of conversation. Rapidly, rapidly now it darkened, and away on our port bow could be seen little lights of Sicily. We were nearing the Messina Strait.

Thoughts came flooding in like glad homing birds—old stories and faint remembrances. This way, in those far-off years, in his storm-tossed cockle with its black prow and ranked shields along the gunwale, had come Odysseus, that bearded man "of many plans," the many-sided mariner of a thousand escapes.

This way, too, hand shielding eyes, eyes eagerly alert, cloak wrapped about him to keep the hot sun shafts from

his armor, had sailed the bold Aeneas—he that had snatched his household treasures from the flames of Troy and borne his father on his back through the roaring runs—now heading clear-eyed for a new land.

Beyond and ahead lay Scylla and Charybdis, those two far-famous monsters that had struck terror to the hearts of many a classic mariner, now faced without fear as a cliff to eastward and a whirlpool to west. Scylla now sleeps peacefully on her Italian shore, a little hill-built village of the sea, but Charybdis still swirls her waters, a little angrily, under the Sicilian rocks.

We were now in the very heart of fairyland. As we drew silently toward the stretched-out toe of Italy, the eyes of wakeful mountain hamlets twinkled along the water and climbed in ones and twos and little mischievous bands far up the night. Then lights came up, too, out of the sea to the left and two embracing arms of shore enfolded us.

To starboard the lamps of Reggio, the far-flung outpost city of old Greece, stood like a firework, while on the port bow those fainter and more distant from Catania brought pictures of shepherds that piped to young Theocritus on the golden hills, straw-brimmed and loling in the hazy sunlight, or stretching about to drum their shaggy charges down the slopes to the fold.

Far and very small, the stars came out now and glimmered down, as they must have done on the pale shields and twinkling spears. Catania slipped away behind an invisible shoulder of rock, and the black bases that Etna stands on piled themselves in mysterious mounds, up from the thin shore lights into an interlunar waste of blackest cloud.

Then Etna, too, was left astern, and the lights of Messina and of every-present Reggio shone across the black ivory channel to our bows; they had swung a necklace of stars across our passage. Lighthouses blinked confusingly at many angles, and we seemed to be heading straight for a great wall of night-black hill.

Of a sudden, the lights began to move, swept round our stern in a grand shining circle; the stars wheeled visibly in the great marches of heaven. Even the mountains dropped from their firm bases to join this dance of night, and still land and ocean and the radiant eddies of heaven whirled in a chaos of bewildering motion. Still dizzy with the sudden turn, we were through the Straits.

The line of ranked lights and the dark hills that stretched away behind us far as the eye could strain was broken by a strip of night so narrow that it seemed the crags had rolled together behind us. One could almost believe that the wind of their motion subsiding fluttered the flag upon our stern.

We turned silently from the rails, and went down to dinner that evening a wiser and a gladder crowd. Our eyes showed it.

A. A. L. S.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

UNDER the patronage of King Victor Emmanuel and the honorary chairmanship of the Prime Minister a company has been formed with a capital of 6,000,000 lire (approximately \$45,000) for the publication of a national edition of the complete works of Gabriele d'Annunzio, Prince of Montenevoso, Italy's national poet and novelist. The edition, which will be printed on special de luxe paper, will aim at being a masterpiece of Italian printing and book production. It is hoped that the publication of all the works of d'Annunzio, written in both the Italian and French languages, will be completed in five years; the edition will consist of forty volumes and will contain 10,000 pages. In spite of the extravagant style adopted by the poet during the last ten years, there is no doubt that his writings constitute the most valuable literary work given to Italy since the days of the great classics.

The question of the deputies' salaries has again been raised in Italy, and a parliamentary commission has informed Signor Mussolini of the deputies' salaries requesting that their salaries should be increased from about 20,000 lire to 30,000 lire. It may be taken for granted that there are few members of the Fascist Chamber of Deputies who would not like to be paid on the higher scale. A salary of about 1500 lire a month is indeed a meager one for a man who is supposed to represent the opinions of some 75,000 of his fellow citizens, but it is pointed out that there are hundreds of thousands of people, especially in the civil service, who work more and earn a good deal less. These people might object that the deputies have done nothing during the past two years to deserve a substantial rise in their salaries. On the other hand, although no new credits would be required for the suggested increase, there is no doubt that with the persistent demand for drastic economy in public expenditure, the measure would be extremely unpopular, especially in the eyes of the Fascists. The Speaker of the House is in favor of the increase; but has very cleverly suggested that deputies should be given tallies for every sitting they attend and should be paid according to the number of tallies they can produce. Signor Mussolini has promised to consider the question very carefully and to express his opinion about it when Parliament reassembles next autumn.

On the occasion of the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the first patent of wireless telegraphy, Guglielmo Marconi, who holds the Fascist ticket and is a member of the Italian Senate, was the object of a remarkable demonstration in his native town of Bologna. An imposing ceremony was held in his honor in the old university where the great inventor made his first studies along the line of natural science, and the professors of that renowned university, in their traditional gowns, as well as numerous delegations, attended the proceedings. The rector, after presenting a gold medal to Senator Marconi, announced the institution of annual prizes, under the name of Marconi Scholarships, to be awarded to the faculties of chemistry and mathematics of Bologna University. Senator Marconi delivered a short speech in which he recalled his first experiences at Pontecchio, the great difficulties which he had encountered in his first tests and the valuable assistance received from his professors. He reviewed the great progress made during the past years, mentioned the immense services which the application of radiocasting had produced to the whole world and drew a comparison between his own work of inventing wireless telegraphy and the work of the Fascist Prime Minister in the political field. "I claim the honor," he concluded, "of having been in wireless telegraphy the first Fascist, the first to recognize the utility of binding together the electric rays, just as Signor Mussolini recognized for the first time in the field of politics the necessity of uniting and binding together all the healthy energies of the country for the greater glory of Italy."

An Italian citizen has generously presented a check of 100,000 lire to the Minister of Education requesting that the sum should be used for the restoration of one of the most famous monuments of antiquity, the amphitheater of Capua, the dimensions of which were only surpassed by those of the Roman Colosseum. Excavation works in the ruins surrounding the ancient monument have yielded in past years most valuable treasures, such as the Venus of Capua and a statue of Adonis, now kept in the National Museum at Naples. The amphitheater of Capua was constructed of travertine and brick in the reign of Augustus, restored by the emperor Hadrian, and dedicated anew by Antoninus Pius, as the inscription over the main entrance recorded. The exterior was formed by eighty Doric arcades of four stories each, but of these entrance arches only two are extant today. The keystones were decorated with heads of divinities. The interior is better preserved, and the arena, with its substructure, subterranean passages and dens for the wild beasts, is better defined than that of the Colosseum at Rome. The passages still contain

many remains of ancient decorations—fragments of bas-reliefs, etc. Careful excavation will, it is hoped, lead to fresh discoveries, and work is to be started without delay.

The grandiose improvement schemes which are to change Rome into an ideal metropolis will be carried out with a most scrupulous regard for the preservation of the incomparable antiquities of the imperial and medieval city, and only those buildings and monuments which have little or no historical value will be pulled down or removed to make room for modern palaces, parks or fountains. The great number of small fountains made up of plain marble or iron columns, which are seen in many street corners, will all be removed and replaced by small artistic fountains, specially designed according to the traditions and the character of the quarter in which they are situated. Seven of the more important quarters of Rome will thus be embellished with these new fountains, which will be about two meters high.

## Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir:—Communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the paper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are disregarded.

### Another Viewpoint of Prohibition

To the Editors of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I would like to record a word of appreciation for the service which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is rendering its readers in the presentation of the many points of view of the prohibition movement.

May I offer another one, quite different from most of its predecessors? It is based on the strict precaution which the federal union of the United States take to conserve the rights of the people in respect to religious liberty. In the Constitution of nearly every State "freedom to worship God according to the dictates of conscience" is guaranteed, subject to a proviso that such liberty shall not be abused to the point of harming others.

For instance, the Constitution of the State of Illinois declares: "The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall be forever guaranteed. . . . but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to . . . excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State." It should be here noted that the prohibition is against excusing immorality on religious grounds, and not against immorality itself.

If, therefore, such a scrupulous restriction of personal liberty is enacted in matters of religion by the civil laws of the country, why should the claimants of an unbridled "personal liberty" in everyday affairs expect to enjoy a freedom to indulge in evils much more dangerous and harmful to the people of the State?

Was there ever a good reason for granting liberty to the intoxicating liquor evil, which may easily become a menace to life and happiness for many, while other forms of evil in connection with intemperate religious zeal (far less active) are prohibited by constitutional law?

Religious fanaticism has never seriously affected more than a small fraction of the populace of America, compared with the awful effects of liquor on many men and women. Not a few, after disturbing the harmony of life for years, are finally committed to various institutions, because they insisted on personal liberty to undo themselves through strong drink or narcotics.

It does not appear just why constitutional restrictions should be placed against the lesser evil and not against the greater—tenfold more dangerous to human existence and the stability of the state!

Stripping the disguise from this delusion of mis-called personal liberty, it may be seen that, because this selfish conception of freedom is inglorious, a base counterfeit of liberty, working in so many cases for injustice, suffering and bondage, it has no element of liberty whatever. True liberty harms no one, but elevates all.

A constitutional prohibition of a widespread evil in the United States, which has always been dangerous to the stability of the Nation, a prohibition established strictly in accord with the Constitution itself through the chosen representatives of the people, must be a liberating law. For, as Joseph Alden wrote: "Liberty is the result of law—not, as many suppose, an absence of law."

The enforcement, then, of the legal prohibition of the liquor evil, which evil is so offensive to the moral sense of the great majority of the people, must be a practical footnote toward the time when the people will need neither civil statute nor document to restrain them.

May not the enforcement of prohibition, though now considered as dura lex by some, lead on to the time when brotherly love will be so rampant that a widespread sense of the common good (especially for the little ones) will make men and women glad to refrain from an indulgence which debases and robs humanity of its peace and prosperity?

E. C. M.